The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1860

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Engagement for Twelve Nights only of Madame CELESTE, And the principal Members of the Company of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum, London.

On THIS (TUESDAY), MAY 29, 1860.

To commence with (an original) ... the Theatre Royal, Lyceum), a New ... Drama ... by Tom Taylor, Esq., entitled

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

FROM THE STORY OF CHARLES DICKENS, ESQ.

Celeste Dubois .. .. .. Madame Celeste.
Therese Defarge .. .. .. Madame Celeste.

To conclude with (First Time), an Original Extravaganza, founded on the Popular German Fairy Tale, by the Brothers Grimm, entitled

KING THRUSHBEARD; OR, THE LITTLE PET, AND THE GREAT PASSION.

The whole produced under the direction of MADAME CELESTE.

King Paterfamilias, ... Mr. John Rouse.
King Thrushbeard, ... Miss Kate Saville
Princess Imperiosa, ... Miss Hudspeth

Mr. Harris begs to acquaint the patrons of the Theatre Royal, that notwithstanding the very serious responsibility attending the present engagement, there will be

NO ADVANCE IN THE PRICES!!!

Box Office open from 11 till 4 o'clock, where places may be secured. Doors open at Seven; to commence at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Private Boxes, £1 1s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price—2s.; Second Circle, 1s. 6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted. No money returned. Pass-out Checks not transferable. Children in the arms not admitted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

Last Five Nights of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON.

Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton, Mr. W. Ellerton, Mr. and Mrs. H. Webb, Miss A. Parker, and Mr. E. D. Lyons.

On THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, MAY 29th,

The Performance will commence with (Third Time in Dublin), Stirling Coyne's Celebrated Drama, in Four Acts, entitled

FRAUD AND ITS VICTIMS.

Tom Trumper - - - Mr. E. D. Lyons
Gabriel Pummypot - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Marian - - - Miss A. Parker

To be followed by Oxenford's New Ballet Farce, entitled MAGIC TOYS.

Valentine - - - Miss Lydia Thompson

After which a New Comic Drama, entitled the HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

Jeremy Hackle - - - Mr. W. Ellerton
Cousin Charity - - - Miss A. Parker

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of WANTED, 1,000 YOUNG MILLINERS.

Joe Baggs - - - Mr. Bruce Norton.
Tom Tipton (a Medical Student at Guy's) - Mr. W. Ellerton.

Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO.

THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

A SPECIAL GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE On THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 31, By Command of HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Doors open at half-past Two. Commence punctually at Three. Carriages may be ordered at 4-30.

Stalls numbered and strictly reserved .. .. Three Shillings.
Gallery .. .. Two Shillings.
Promenade .. .. One Shilling.

The Plan of the Stalls will be opened This Day (Tuesday) at Messrs. Wiseheart & Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, and that Inimitable Ethiopian Comique, CHARLEY FOX. Notwithstanding the Thronged and Highly Fashionable Audiences, Nightly assembled at the Rotundo, the management of the Campbell Minstrels are reluctantly compelled to bring the present visit to a close on FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 1st, owing to prior engagements.

BRILLIANT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, THIS EVENING, WHIT TUESDAY.

FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 1st, BENEFIT OF CHARLEY FOX, and Positively LAST NIGHT OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Committee have much pleasure in announcing that the Concert which was unavoidably postponed from MONDAY, the 28th instant, in consequence of the detention of Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves at Holyhead, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, with the assistance of those Artistes and Herr Lubeck, &c.

COMMITTEE ROOMS, 7, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
28th May, 1860.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS.

MADAME ERNISTINA, From London and Edinburgh, Announces to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Dublin that she will give the first of a series, On THURSDAY EVENING Next.

Subject:—THE BEAUTIFUL AND CLASSICAL PLAY OF "THE LADY OF LYONS." By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P.

Chair to be taken by Edward Litton, Esq., M.C., at 8 o'clock precisely.

Reserved Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; Family Ticket, admitting five, 10s.; Unreserved, 1s.

To be had of Messrs. Moses, and Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Herbert, Bookseller, Grafton-street; Curry, Sackville-street.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.

Sole Lessee—Mr. T. Kirby. Director—Mr. J. Clouston Foster.

This Evening, and Every Evening during the Week, open with an entirely New and Talented Company.

The celebrated Grotesque, Pantomimist, and Comique, M. Huline, from the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will appear every Evening with his Son, in his Wonderful Entertainments, as performed before her Majesty and the Royal Family.

Mr. Robert Fraser, the celebrated descriptive buffo vocalist and humorist, from the London, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester concerts.

Hartz, the Wizard of the World, who will appear each evening in his Astonishing Performance, which created such a sensation recently at the Crystal Palace.

Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating Danseuse, from the Royal Opera. Miss F. Henri, the admired Soprano, from the Nobilities' Concerts London

May-pole Dance on the Lawn, by twenty-six rustics, in picturesque costume,

Concluding each evening at 10 o'clock, with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

On a novel and splendid scale, under the especial superintendence of Mr. Kirby, Pyrotechnist to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Band and Orchestra will be numerous and efficient, under the direction of Mr. W. Daly.

The Concert Hall has been splendidly decorated, and the Stage considerably enlarged for the Garrison Amateur Theatricals.

Admission to the Gardens, One Shilling. Admission to Hall—Reserved Seats, Sixpence; Promenade, Free.

Gardens open at Half-past Six. Performances commence at a Quarter past Seven.

The Lessee reserves the right of excluding all questionable characters.

Season Tickets to be had of Mr. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.

IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Annual AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the Funds of the Irish Academy of Music, will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT HALL, Great Brunswick-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, June 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT has signified his intention of being present.

The Concert will consist of an Opera Recital of Bellini's "I Puritani," and a Miscellaneous Selection from the works of eminent Composers.

The Committee have much gratification in being permitted to announce that the following Distinguished Amateurs have already kindly consented to take part in the performance:—

I PURITANI.

Elvira, ... Lady De Vere.
Enrichetta .. .. Miss Nowlay.
Arturo, ... Mr. Edward Geale.
Ricardo, ... Mr. Hercules MacDonnell.
Giorgio, ... Mr. John Stanford.
Bruno, ... Mr. Alan Close.

IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION.

Mrs. J. Stanford, Mrs. Joseph Robinson, Colonel Hume, Mr. J Scott, &c., &c.

Conductor, .. Mr. Joseph Robinson.

Single Tickets, 5s.; Family ditto (to admit three), One Guinea. Tickets to be purchased at Mr. Pigott's Music Establishment, No. 112, Grafton-street.

The Seats in the Body of the Hall are all numbered and reserved. A Plan of the Hall may be seen at Mr. Pigott's, and places secured according to priority of application. The Seats in the Gallery will not be reserved.

Each Subscriber to the Academy will receive a Free Ticket of admission, on application to the Assistant-Secretary.

(By order) R. WHEELER, Assistant-Secretary, 18, Stephen's-green North.

A PERMISSIVE MAINE LAW FOR IRELAND.— The Annual Meeting of the Dublin Branch of the United Kingdom Alliance, for the Suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, will be held in the METROPOLITAN HALL, [illegible] DAY EVENING NEXT, the 31st Instant, On TH[illegible] at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Rev. Charles [illegible] Garrett, of Rochdale, Rev. Dr. Kirkpatrick, and Rev. [illegible] Messrs. Dalton, Hall, and Neligan, are expected to take [illegible] in the proceedings. Admittance Free. [illegible] for Reserve Seats to be had at the Dublin Office, 12, Eustace-street.

ESTABLISHED [illegible] HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL [illegible] PRACTICE. DR. [illegible] SQUARE NORTH, 22, MERRION-[illegible] (Corner of [illegible]) Physician and Surgeon twenty-five [illegible] College of Surgeons in [illegible] Doctor and Licentiate of the [illegible] Hospital, late Lecturer [illegible] Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in [illegible] Demonstrations at the [illegible] on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, [illegible] Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to [illegible] to 8 o'clock. (Sundays, from 9 to 11.

Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, [illegible] Advice and Medicine [illegible] Apothecary). Five Shillings at Dr. P.'s [illegible] consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of [illegible] envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic [illegible] Liverpool," a Recipe to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noi[illegible] Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

Public Notices.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, is authorised by "A Wicklow Curate," who has given this day a donation of £20 to this Society, to state that if ten other donations of £20 each be given to the Society, within three months from this date, he will contribute a like sum.

10, Kildare-street, Office of the Society, 26th April, 1860.

P.S.—It is assumed that any person collecting the sum of £20 within the period specified will be regarded by the "County of Wicklow Curate" as a donor to that amount.

BANK OF ENGLAND—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £107 7s. 4d., Consol. 3 per Cent. Annuities heretofore standing in the names of Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, of Frescati, Blackrock, Dublin, widow; JULIA ELIZABETH HENRIETTA CAMPBELL, a minor; and which was transferred to the said commissioners, in consequence of the dividends thereon having been unclaimed on and from the 5th of January, 1850.

Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said stock will be transferred, and the dividends thereon paid to the said Lady PAMELA CAMPBELL, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

All Candidates seeking for admission into the above Institution must in future be prepared to pass an examination in Dublin, previously to their being received. They will be expected to know the subjects of the first four Classes on the Society's scale of proficiency, and in case of rejection the Committee will not be responsible for any of their expenses.

N.B.—The next Session will commence (D.V.) on the 8th of August next. Applications should be made as soon as possible for the usual form to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant-Secretary, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

ALTHORP'S AMERICAN CATTLE AND HORSE FEED.

A large quantity of this genuine article has now arrived, and is ready for sale; it is much approved by all practical Feeders, and if used according to directions, will prove a safe and sure restorative. For Horses and Horned Cattle its nutritive and fattening qualities cannot be surpassed, being free from all injurious substances.

This Food is eaten with avidity by all beasts when offered.

For Milch Cows it is an indispensable auxiliary, yielding an increased flow of milk, while the quality is perceptibly improved.

Circulars, with directions for use, &c., sent post free to any part of Ireland.

Joseph Thomas Jones, 12, Fleet-street, Dublin, Agent for Ireland.

GREAT CAPPAGH COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).

Parish of Schull, County of Cork, Ireland.

Capital £60,000, in 60,000 Shares of £1 each; of which 40,000 shares only will be issued, except with the sanction of the Shareholders.

Five Shillings per share to be paid on application, and seven shillings and sixpence within two months, and seven shillings and sixpence per share within four months after date of allotment.

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Royal Bank of Ireland, Foster-place,

SECRETARY—Charles Carter, Esq.

Registered Offices—London, No. 3, Canon-street, E.C.

This Company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the lease and resuming the works of the Great Cappagh Copper Mine, which were suspended under peculiar circumstances, after about £40,000 had been judiciously expended in testing the permanent rich capabilities of the mine, which were successfully proved.

Upwards of £30,000 of rich ore has been raised from mere trial workings, which will save to the Company now resuming the works of this mine several years of time, and the large outlay of capital already expended; so that large and immediate returns can now be made at an inconsiderable expense.

As evidence of the richness of the copper, it may be mentioned that the adjoining copper mine of Ballycummisk is sending ore to market, which, at the ticketings at Swansea, December 8th, 1859, realised £1,639 11s. on 105 tons, being an average of nearly £16 per ton, 15 tons of which gave 24½ per cent. of pure copper.

The nominal capital of the Company is £60,000, in 60,000 shares of £1 each, of which 20,000 shares will be reserved, to be disposed of hereafter as the shareholders may determine, which, when the workings of the mine are established, may therefore be cancelled, and thus increase the value of the existing shares by upwards of 30 per cent.

The consideration to be paid for the purchase of the lease and previous outlay is £5,000 in money, and 15,000 paid up shares. The lease is for 21 years from 29th September, 1858, renewable without fine, for a further period of twenty-one years. Royalty, 1-18th. Rent, £50 per annum.

Prospectuses, with sections and plans, as well as forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the Company, or from the Brokers. The evidence adduced before the House of Lords, on appeal, referred to in the prospectus, may be seen at the offices of the Company.

"THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER, AND VALUABLE BUSINESS, FOR SALE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, "THE TYRONE CONSTITUTION" NEWSPAPER (the only Newspaper published in the County), and the valuable BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY, and PRINTING BUSINESS attached. Part of the Purchase Money might remain as a Charge upon the Establishment, or be settled for in any other way likely to suit the convenience of the Purchaser. The present Proprietor is retiring from ill-health, after many years' successful occupancy, and to an intelligent person, of active business habits, the present is an opening seldom to be met with.

All necessary information may be obtained by persons likely to purchase, on application to the Proprietor of the *Tyrone Constitution*, Omagh.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

SAILINGS FROM GALWAY.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.—The direct, shortest, and safest route to the UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steam Ships CIRCASSIAN, PRINCE ALBERT, GOLDEN FLEECE (together with the Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connaught—now building), for ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, and NEW YORK, carrying her Majesty's Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo at Through rates, as under:—

FOR NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S (N.F.)—GOLDEN FLEECE, Saturday, 23rd June.

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Passengers booked for ST. JOHN'S and NEW YORK as follows:—First Class, £15 15s. and £18 18s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £7; Children under twelve years of age, half price; infants, 10s. (including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board).

, Deposit to secure Berths—First Class, £5; Steerage, £3. Return Tickets—First Class, 30 Guineas, transferable and available for three months. Freights from Dublin to New York—50s. per ton, and Five per Cent.

For Freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE and CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

A FAMILY in KINGSTOWN are anxious to dispose of a handsome Greenhouse, fully furnished with stands, lined with lead.—Apply at 36, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION Of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

Admission, One Shilling.

Family Tickets for Four Persons .... 2s. 6d.
Season Tickets .... 2s. 6d.

(By order) B. MULRENIN, R.H.A., Secretary.

KANTURK—TIERNEY ARMS HOTEL.— Visitors to Kanturk will find the Tierney Arms replete with cleanliness and comfort at moderate charges. An exceedingly cheerful Room for the exclusive use of Commercial Gentlemen, who will have all the advantages of a first-class Posting Establishment.

The elegant situation of the House, with its fine garden, renders it a most desirable Hotel, and the subscriber shall leave nothing undone to promote the comfort of his patrons.

P. J. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The Hotel Car waits the Trains.

STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES. STEREOSCOPES, OPERA, RACE, AND REGATTA GLASSES, at greatly reduced prices, At 23, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

ITS MIGHTY HEALING POWER IS THE WORLD'S Wonder and the World's Cure for Rheumatism.

CAPTAIN TOM MITCHELL, from New York, America, will forward to any poor sufferer a most valuable receipt for the cure of Rheumatism that he cured himself with, by sending a fully directed envelope for reply to 98, Chester-street, Birkenhead, Cheshire.

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Just Published, Price 6d., per Post 7d.

JOHN THE BAPTIST: The Man and his Ministry inseparable from the Gospel throughout all ages. A Lecture delivered to the Young Men's Christian Association, in Parsonstown, March 15, 1860. By the Rev. Thomas Booth, A.B.

Dublin: George Herbert, 117, Grafton-street.
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ON EVERY SATURDAY, the *SATURDAY HERALD* is published at the following rates:—

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Those whose business during the week has prevented them from availing themselves of a cheap daily newspaper, will now be able to obtain a first-class weekly one, containing the entire news of the week, carefully arranged and reported, at a price within the reach of all.

Each publication will contain several articles ably written on subjects of social and general interest, and literary reviews, notices, &c.

As an advertising medium it will offer unequal advantages for Business Notices, persons requiring Situations, &c., and by means of over Eighty Agents it will be simultaneously circulated each Saturday Morning throughout every part of Ireland. The unexampled success of the *Irish Times* will be a fair criterion of the manner in which the *Saturday Herald* will be conducted. Nothing will be spared to render it a worthy supporter of our Protestant Institutions and as such to merit a place in every Protestant family in Ireland.

Post Office Orders, &c., are to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, SATURDAY HERALD OFFICES, 5, Lower Abbey-street, and 13, Sackville-place, Dublin.

CARD.

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THE ORDER PORTION OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENT IS UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF EXPERIENCED AND TALENTED FOREMEN.

COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET AND WICKLOW-STREET.

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Participating Policies for 1,000, issued in 1840, and [illegible] by death after payment of [illegible] the [illegible] Year of the Company, are increased to £1,[illegible] 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application.

FIRE INSURANCE.

On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium.

Transfers from other Offices effected without expense.

THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.

N.B.—Influential working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented. Application to be made to the Secretary.

ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, With which are united the "ENGINEERS'," "HOUSEHOLDERS'," AND "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

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Every description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates; Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Regulations respecting Scholarships of £30 per Annum founded by this Society, in Trinity College, Dublin, are now in print, and can be had on Application personally or by letter, to the Resident Secretary.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary, 109, Grafton-street.

N. —Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

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KING'S COUNTY.

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The Proprietor, intending to retire from business, will dispose of the above, together with the Furniture, Glass, Linen, Plate, &c. Also, the Horses, Carriages, Hearses, Vans, covered and outside Cars, Railway Buss; and every other matter connected with the establishment.

This Hotel, established for upwards of a century, is in perfect order, and fully furnished in every respect; it is situated in the centre of the town of Tullamore, one of the most improving in Ireland; has large Yards, with Extensive Stabling, Coachhouses, Corn Store, &c., and a very productive Garden attached.

It is seldom such an opportunity offers to any one wishing to embark in this business, as the Hotel is the only one in the town, and enjoys a large trade, which is much assisted by the two Assizes, and four Quarter Sessions being held in it (which is the county town); also, six large Fairs in the year, and two weekly Markets, all of which, bring a large and remunerative profit to the establishment.

The Posting Department is in full working order, and doing an extensive business.

All will be disposed of at a fair and reasonable valuation.

The premises contain a sufficient quantity of Hay, Straw, Oats, and Fuel for two months.

For further particulars inquire of the Proprietor, Mr. Ridley, Charleville Arms Hotel, Tullamore.

Until disposed of, the business of the establishment will be carried on as usual.

TO SELL OR LET, THE MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, PRIMROSE-HILL,

Situate over the Town of Lucan, and directly opposite the entrance gate of the Lord of the Soil, C. V. Coltharst, Esq., with Offices, Garden, and any quantity from five to eleven Irish Acres of Land.

This ancient and romantic gentlemanly residence to be appreciated must be seen, for no ordinary bounds of an advertisement could convey its advantages. Apply to GANLEY, SONS, AND PARKER, USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

KILMORE LODGE TO BE SOLD.

This is a most desirable villa residence, within four miles of Dublin (North side). The house and offices are in every way suitable for a Gentleman's residence. There is an excellent walled garden, the entire surrounded with ten Irish acres.—For particulars apply to ALEX. M'NEALE, 34, Westmoreland-street.

N.B.—15 acres more can be given in September.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FAMILY in Kingstown [illegible] anxious to let half their House to a quiet family, without children.—Apply at 29, Northumberland-avenue, Kingstown.

WANTED immediately, a small House, or neat Cottage, with suitable offices and garden, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the General Post-office, North side. Rent from £20 to £25.—Address, "W. G.," Office of the Irish Times.

Lodgings.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD. At 19, WINDSOR-TERRACE.

Mrs. Bridger, having taken the above new and commodious house, has established it as a First-class Boarding House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will find a comfortable home, and will meet with every attention. The house is newly and comfortably furnished; is close to the sea, and within five minutes' walk of the Railway Station; it commands fine views of the sea and harbour. Unexceptionable references given.—For terms, &c., apply at the house, 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

Education.

EDUCATION. Classes for Trinity College, Apothecaries' Hall, Army, &c. W. WOODS, A.B., T.C.D., Principal.

Assisted by a Classical Sizar (First Honor-man), T.C.D., and a Professor of French of the University of France. Junior Pupils taught exclusively by the Principal. Four Boarders received. Terms Sixty Guineas.

18, Grenville-street, Mountjoy-square.

No Vacations.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.— Prospectuses, containing Synopsis of the Subjects prescribed for the several undermentioned departments of the Public Service, with reference to those candidates who have passed at the LATEST EXAMINATIONS, and Scale of Terms for BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS, will be forwarded on application.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMIES (Home and Indian), INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, NAVAL CADETS; CIVIL SERVICE, comprising Customs, Post Office, Inland Revenue, War Department, Admiralty, IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETS.

W. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION 98, KILDARE-STREET.

Auctions.

COTTAGES AND LAND.

TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD BY AUCTION, without the slightest reserve, at the Office of the Auctioneer, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on MONDAY, the 11th June, 1860, at One o'clock precisely, TWO VERY NEAT TWO-STOREYED COTTAGE RESIDENCES, Gardens front and rear; Pumps, Stable, &c., on which a considerable sum has been lately expended, standing on about four acres of prime land, all under early potatoes, which presents eligible building sites, known as Nos. 1 and 2, NEWTOWNPARK VILLAS, NEWTOWNPARK-AVENUE, BLACKROCK. One house contains eight large apartments, the other five. Lease 300 years, subject to £30; will produce a profit of £60 a year, Immediate possession can be given; may be viewed any day.—Apply at the premises; or, to C. BENNETT, Auctioneer.

Miscellaneous.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. Having now on show a superb Summer Stock of Plain and Fancy FRENCH SILKS, Black Glaces, Dupcapes and Gros Royal, Figures and Crossovers, COLOURED BROCHES and CHENES, Black, White, and Coloured Moire Antiques, Five, Seven, and Nine Flounced Robes, Small Pattern Silks, Checks and Stripes, FRENCH RIBBONS, Plain and Fancy Bonnet and Cap, CHENE and BROCHE, in all widths, Lutes in all the New and Fashionable Colours, MAUVE, ONDINE MAGENTA, LOUISE and ROSE, De the Velvets and Sashes, FRENCH FLOWERS FRENCH FEATHERS, French Printed Muslins, In Five, Seven, and Nine Flounces, All the New Fabrics for the season. BAREGE, ANGLAIS, PLAIN and BROCHE GRENADINE, Mousseline de Sole, French Tissues, Checks, &c., In great variety.

These Goods are all fresh from the Manufacturers' hands, and are of the most fashionable and elegant designs.

COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, and 93, GRAFTON-STREET, 42 and 43, WICKLOW-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER, MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS, 21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Meet and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF CARPETS, &c., SINCE THE NEW TARIFF.

P. SHERIDAN, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET, Begs to direct attention to his recent purchases for the various departments in his Establishment. He has obtained all the advantages consequent on the markets being open to free competition, the full benefits of which he is determined to give his patrons and the public.

P. S. particularly directs attention to a large lot of Kidderminster Carpets (all wool), at 2s. 1½d. per yard; Union ditto, from 1s. 5d. Also to the reduced price list of Turkey Carpets, all sizes; all the new patterns in Brussels, Velvet Pile, Tapestries, Patent Felts, &c.

Oilcloths, from 18 inches to 24 feet in width;
Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.; Table Covers, all kinds;
Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows and Bolsters, Blankets, Quilts, Sheeting, &c.

P. S. has added a Curtain Department, with the newest designs, and is prepared to fit up Window Curtains, Blinds, &c., in the best possible manner, in all parts of the country.

P. SHERIDAN, Agent for Ireland for Patent Kamtulicon, or Elastic Floorcloth, 22 and 23, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, DRESSING CASE BAGS, CARRIAGE and TRAVELLING BAGS, &c., &c. The Largest and most Beautiful Assortment in the Kingdom, AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, Nos. 6 and 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET. Every novelty in FOREIGN FANCY GOODS; Together forming a brilliant and elegant display of Articles suited for WEDDING OR BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. All kinds of Repairs Executed.

AUSTIN'S, 6 AND 7, ST. ANDREW-STREET.

AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES, Secured by Seventeen distinct Patents, LATE AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Great Reduction in Prices.

I. M. SINGER & CO. beg to inform the Public that, on and after May 31st, they will Sell their SEWING MACHINES at a great reduction. The Prices in future will be as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
New Family Machine and Iron Stand complete	10	0	0
Letter A. " "New Style,"	10	0	0
No. 1, 12 In. Table	12	0	0
No. 2, 12 In. Table	13	0	0
No. 2, 12 In. Table {with Vibrating Presser combined with Feed Wheel,	15	0	0
No. 3, 24 In. Table and Iron Stand complete	16	0	0

In consequence of the rapidly increasing demand for our Machines we have recently been obliged to enlarge our Manufactory four-fold. Our facilities now for manufacturing will enable us to turn out 150,000 Machines annually; yet this immense number, we fully believe, will be inadequate to the wants of the community. For Domestic use, and every variety of manufacturing purposes, the superior merits of Singer and Co.'s Machines is well known in every civilised country throughout the world; hence their superior qualities need no comments from us. Every Machine is thoroughly tested before leaving our Manufactory, and warranted perfect.

I. M. SINGER AND CO., 69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

George F. Bennett, sole Agent for Ireland.

20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO.'S PATENT MACHINE BISCUITS, Crisp from the Factory in Air-tight Tins. Carriage paid to any part of the United Kingdom, or to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TIME SAVED! MONEY SAVED! The Work of Years performed in as many Months! Just Published, price One Shilling,

THE SELF-INSTRUCTOR; or, A PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, For all classes, on the principles of Common Sense. By J. HUDSON, Professor of English Science, &c.

Dublin: Published by the Author, 19, Upper Mountpleasant-avenue, and sold by J. Porter, Bookseller, 72, Grafton-street, and J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

BRITANNIA METAL, BLOCK TIN, AND PLATED DISH COVERS.

J. EDMUNDSON and CO. desire to call attention to their large and beautiful Stock of Block Tin and Britannia Metal Dish Covers, which is at present fully assorted.

Their selection of Fire Irons and Fenders will be found well worthy of notice, both as regards quality and price.

J. Edmundson and Co. have an extensive assortment of Drawing-room Grates, Kitchen Ranges (including Goddard's Patent), and every other description of Grates and Stoves, including the Patent Gas Fire-place.

J. E. and Co. would also call particular attention, amongst many other articles, to their London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles, Electro-plated goods of every description, best Table Cutlery, Japanned Coal Vases, Papier Mache Tea Trays, Moderateur Lamps, &c.

J. E. and Co. have also on hands a large assortment of Gas Fittings in Ormolu, Bronze, and Crystal; Gas Lustres, Hall Lanterns, Grecian Dishes, &c. House Furnishing and Gas Fitting Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET, Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Gentlemen's Country Residences, Towns, Mills, Manufactories, Convents, &c.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years. SMITH AND CO., 1, DUKE-STREET.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.— FLOUR, best whites, for Pastry and Puddings, 2s. 4d. per stone. Do., superfine, for making Bread, .. 2s. to 2s. 4d. WHEATMEAL, made from best white Wheat, 1s. 8d. to 2s. Delivered to any part of the city, if in quantities of two stone and upwards. Orders by letter carefully attended to. Custom-House Steam Mills, No. 4, Amiens-street. December, 1859. WM. POWER, Proprietor.

INDIAN CORN.

TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c. GENTLEMEN, I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial. No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding. SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

EARLY GRASS AND HEAVY CROPS AT LITTLE COST. These desirable objects can be obtained by the use of GYPSUM MANURE, which has now proved itself as valuable in this Country as in America. A top-dressing of five cwt. to the acre will assist into meadows or other crops, and produce early and heavy aftergrass. It contains upwards of 40 per cent. of natural vitriol. Extracts from Works by Professors Cameron and Stockhardt, also directions for use, free on application. Price here, 32s. per ton. Agent for Ireland. JOHN TUTE, 13, FOWNES-STREET, DUBLIN.

Miscellaneous.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen! S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29. 29, NASSAU-STREET. 29. By Appointment Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c. &c.

J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do seven do. do.	10	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	7	0	0
Do. do., second quality, five years engaged	5	0	0
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	17	6
Second quality do., five years engaged	4	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	3	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	5	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.

In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.

Please note address. J. MAYFIELD, WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER, 10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Manufactory and Branch Establishment, 30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.

P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.

, The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver

WEDDING CARDS FOR THE MILLION. To those about to be married.

A WEDDING ORDER COMPLETE FOR 20s.

100 Ladies' best thin Ivory Cards;
100 Gents' do. do.;
100 Wedding Envelopes, Silver Edge, Printed on Lap with maiden name;

The price including Three Plates, Engraving, Cards, Envelopes, Printing and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, Dublin.

KILKENNY MARBLE DEPOT, 26, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN. CHIMNEYPIECES in IRISH AND FOREIGN MARBLE, Manufactured by WATER-POWER AND PATENT MACHINERY.

WILLIAM M'CLEARY WIGHTMAN (Nephew and Successor to the late Mrs. M'Cleary), PRINT-SELLER, ARTISTS' COLOURMAN, Stationer, and Picture Frame Manufacturer, 21, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN. Agent for the Musical Bouquet, and the Shilling Art Union. Engraving and Lithographic Printing neatly executed.

PHOTOGRAPHY—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET. WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises. Having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Glukman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits. Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

WHAT TIME IS IT?— THE ROYAL LILIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN. Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

BEDDING PLANTS. F. BRIDGFORD AND SON'S CATALOGUE OF DAHLIAS, GERANIUMS, VERBENAS, &c., &c., Is now ready, and may be had Post Free, on application. DUBLIN, 48, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND SPAFIELD NURSERY, BALL'S-BRIDGE.

NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND TEA SETS. We beg leave to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the above, in all the new colours, and of the most elegant shapes, and designs. Prices will be found as moderate as in any of the professingly cheap houses. GREGG & SON, CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE, 15, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Note.—Several remnants of sets (best quality), to be had at cost prices.

PICTURE FRAMES. EDWARD SMITH'S Picture Frame Manufactory, 22, Anglesea-street (off College-green), has long been recognised as the most eligible in Dublin for parties suiting themselves, at a short notice, in Picture Frames, in respect of variety of patterns, good workmanship, and low charges; in these respects it is second to none in the City, having gained for itself the most extensive and distinguished patronage, by strict punctuality and adherence to one only scale of charges. Every description of frame, either in fancy woods, of which there is a large variety, or in gold, in endless patterns, if not in stock, made to order and size the shortest notice. Re-gilding and repairs.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS. Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads. Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads. The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead, when put together, is remarkably firm. Manufactured solely at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE, Where inspection is invited.

POISON YOUR RATS, MICE, AND BEETLES, with Harper Twelvetrees' Vermin Killer. Kill Bugs and Fleas, secure sound sleep, and make your bedroom habitable with Harper Twelvetrees' Bug Destroyer. Preserve your Crops, and clear your Premises of Mice and Sparrows, with Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat. Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 67, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin. More Agents Wanted.

THE TURNIP CROP, 1860. To secure a good Turnip Crop is of the utmost importance to the Agriculturist. If Farmers apply a low priced, adulterated compound, instead of Genuine Artificial Manures, they need not look for a profitable or satisfactory return. The Best Artificial Manure for the Turnip Crop is PERRY'S VITRIOLISED BONE MANURE. A careful *trial and comparison* with Guano or any other Artificial Manure *will prove this to be the case*. Prices Testimonials, Analysis, &c., free on application. JAMES PERRY, Dublin Chemical Manure Works, DOLPHIN'S BARN-LANE: Office, 12, Eden-quay, DUBLIN.

Cards.

"Pretty Tube, of mighty power! Charmer of the leisure hour!"

SWEET BRIAR ROOT PIPES. Are justly Recommended by Smokers. A SAMPLE FREE for 13 Stamps, at E. KERVIL'S WHOLESALE PIPE WAREHOUSE, 37, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!

THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 5s. per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters. N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment. J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

INDIA PALE ALE. WILLIAM WHITWELL & CO., STORES, No. 1, William's-row, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin. Agent—WILLIAM POLSON.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GRATES, FENDERS, AND FIRE-IRONS In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

A CARD

J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

PLATE GLASS. PIER and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes Silvered and Unsilvered for Mirrors, ships, and Shop Fronts, &c. WALTER BURKE, 91 and 92, Middle Abbey-street.

Wants.

TUITION.—An Honor Student, eminently experienced in teaching, desires to meet with Tuitions in town or by railway. He prepares in all the science for Entrance and Term Examination. No objection to Junior Pupils. Terms moderate, and reference of the highest order.—Address "A.D.," in care of Mr. Carson, Bookseller, 51, Grafton-street.

WANTED, by a Young Man from the country, a situation as Groom, who thoroughly understands his business; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended by his last master; is a Protestant.—Please address "T. J.," care of Mr. Finley, 31, Middle Abbey-street; or Irish Times Office.

A STEADY, respectable girl, who has always been in the habit of living in the country, as upper housemaid in large establishments, wishes now for an engagement in or near Dublin in a quiet family; can do up shirts; understands the care of large and small houses; would make herself generally useful; discharges long and satisfactory; no incumbrance.—Address "O. H.," Irish Times Office.

COACHMAN or GROOM, in a Nobleman or Gentleman's establishment.—A Young Man, who is disengaged in consequence of his master going to travel; understands the care of horses and keeps them and everything in charge in the best order; is a steady driver, waits well at table, which his testimonials will certify; can be highly recommended by families of distinction with whom he lived; is of regular habits; no objection to town or country. —Address "Y. Z.," 14, College-green.

AS BUTLER, with or without a Footman, or Footman in a regular establishment; understands his business in every respect; can be well recommended; is of the Established Church.—Address "T. G. P.," 12, Leinster-street, or Irish Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, or COACHMAN.—A very respectable Young Man wants a Situation in the above capacity, or would go as Footman, under a Butler. Advertiser is a very good driver, in either double or single Harness, quite capable of either box or saddle. Is a member of the Church of England. Any gentleman wishing for a respectable servant will please to address "J. J. M.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND The Committee of the above Society desire to obtain the services of a Gentleman to fill the post of CLERICAL DEPUTATION SECRETARY. They have received an offering a salary of £250 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must produce testimonials as to character and attainments, and must also be fully conversant with the nature and claims of the Society, and be competent to advocate its cause both in the pulpit and on the platform. Applications to be sent in to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D. 10, Kildare-street, Dublin, on or before Wednesday, the 30th instant.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.— WANTED, an Inspector and Organiser of Schools, under the above Society, for the Dioceses of Dublin, Glandelagh, and Kildare, at a salary of £200 per annum, with travelling expenses. He must give his whole time to the Society.—Applications to be sent before Wednesday, 6th June, to the Rev. Alexander Leeper, Assistant Secretary, Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

COMPOSITORS WANTED. Wanted, Two good Compositors.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES WANTED.—Wanted, Two good Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 8d. per hundred of brevier. An engagement given and required.—Apply to the Proprietor of the Irish Times.

WANTED, a respectable Protestant Man, to act as Messenger and Collector for a Charitable Institution. He must be well recommended and find security for £70. Wages 12s. a week. Address, in applicant's handwriting, and giving references in town, "Rev. A. B.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, several strong, active Lads, from 14 to 17 years of age, to deliver the Paper in town.—Apply at the Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a Large Screw or Hydraulic Press.—Address, "W. F.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a steady, sober Man, to Collect Small Rents, and make himself generally useful in a business concern; he will be required to write a good hand; if found to answer to the above, constant employment will be given. Security for a small amount will be required. A pensioner would be preferred Applicant to address, in own handwriting, to "B. D.," Collector, Irish Times Office.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each .. £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from .. 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from .. 5

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

NEW MEDICAL HALL. ESTABLISHED A.D., 1821, By Pring and Co., NOW CONDUCTED ENTIRELY ON NEW PRINCIPLES, Since October, 1859, By J. J. GRAHAM AND CO., Late of G. Oldham and Co.'s; 30, WESTMORELAND-STREET.) ALTERATIVE AND TONIC MEDICINES, Suited for the present Season.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Concentrated Fluid Extract of the Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, an excellent Alterative and Specific for Rheumatism and Cutaneous Eruptions.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Extract of Sarsaparilla and Cinchona, Tonic and Alterative.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Cardiac and Tonic Bitters, for indigestion, loss of appetite, and general debility.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Fluid Extract of Taraxacum, or Dandelion, useful in Dyspepsia and diseases of the liver.

J. J. Graham and Co.'s Antibilious Family Aperient Pills, for which the House has been so long famed.

N.B.—Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions accurately compounded, by a properly qualified Staff, under the personal superintendence of the Proprietors (who reside on the premises), thereby guaranteeing to the Public accuracy and despatch.

Medicines delivered in all parts of the city and suburbs, also along the line of the Kingstown Railway, at any hour, free of charge.

TOOTH-ACHE! TOOTH-ACHE! RHEUMATISM! SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each. "Tooth-Ache Remedy," post free, for Sixteen Stamps. N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Ten a.m. WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST. ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 30, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy, for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform. Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DR. DE JONGH'S (*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."

Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON; W. C.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN; GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 167, Grafton-street, and 38, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY AND EVANS, of 33, Mary-street. (9)

THE ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET, DUBLIN. President—The EARL OF RODEN. The enlargement of the premises was to accommodate 100 patients, and the outlay indispensable for their support render a special appeal to the Christian Public imperative on the part of the Committee, in order to enable them to liquidate the present liabilities of the Hospital, which are considerable. Since its opening in 1858, 1,726 patients have been admitted, of whom nearly 400 have been infants and children, for whom special wards are set apart. There is a Dispensary immediately connected with the Hospital, at which the Medical Officers attend from half-past nine to ten o'clock a.m., daily, and at which above 10,000 patients have been prescribed for. Contributions will be most thankfully received by any member of the Committee, and by John Barton, Esq., Secretary, at the Hospital. N.B.—Donations of Flannel, either made up or otherwise, and general articles of Clothing, will be peculiarly serviceable to patients leaving the Hospital, a matter to which the Committee beg particular attention.

BLACK GLACE SILKS.
JOSEPH MANNING

Respectfully announces that when in Lyons last month he made some very large purchases in the above. Having now received the second delivery, they will be found fully equal in quality, and as moderate in price as the first lot, which have given universal satisfaction.
Silk Mercery and Foreign Import Warehouse,
102 AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

B. HYAM, AND THE SUMMER
1860.

HYAM'S SUMMER STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR 1860 is of a very superior description in materials, make, and style; the various suits and Garments for Gentlemen and Juveniles surpass those of all previous seasons.

HYAM'S CONJOINT GARMENTS, CONSISTING OF Guinea Coat and Vest, Guinea Trousers and Vest, and Guinea and a Half Entire Suits of a Piece will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a Post-Office Order, payable to BENJAMIN HYAM. To ensure a perfect fit send the height of the person, width of chest and waist, length of sleeve, and leg-seam of Trousers.

NEW DEMI-SACK JACKET, AND OXFORD Jacket, are the most useful and becoming Garments for Gentlemen's In and Outdoor wear.
Prices 12s 6d, 15s 6d, 21s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.

HYAM'S SURTOUTS AND DRESS COATS IN WEST of England Wool-Dyed Black and Blue Cloths are cut, made, and trimmed in the best and most fashionable styles.
Prices 21s, 28s, 32s, 38s, 42s, 50s, 55s.

30
DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

FOREIGN FILLED SHAWLS,
From Seven to Fifteen Guineas.
PURE CASHMERE SHAWLS,
From Fifteen to Fifty Guineas.
An immense choice at
JOSEPH MANNING'S
Foreign Shawl Warehouse,
102 and 103, GRAFTON-STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
J. M. SINGER and CO.'S "GENUINE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES," are the very best at present Manufactured, both as to durability of workmanship, neatness, and strength of stitch. They are easily worked, and very easy to keep in order.
To be had at
69, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
GEORGE F. BENNETT, Sole Agent for Ireland.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT,
75, GRAFTON-STREET.
(Late T. Bennett's.)
The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.
75, GRAFTON STREET.
N.B.—Old Plated Articles Re-plated. Plate lent on hire.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING
A magnificent assortment
IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servant's and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

NEW GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.
4, RATHGAR-ROAD.
We respectfully beg to inform our Friends and the Public that our Establishment was opened on Saturday, 5th May; and we trust by strict attention to business, and selling only the best articles, at the lowest remunerative prices, to merit a share of support and confidence. We respectfully solicit a trial, feeling confident that our goods will give satisfaction.
SULLIVAN, BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
Tea, Wine, and Spirit Merchants,
4, RATHGAR-ROAD.

39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
NO SECOND PRICE.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People, come to the discussion in the Rath-row Class, behind 27, Townsend-street, on Tuesday Evening, May 29, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"Dr. Cullen's Pastoral for May—What Sin is it to Pray to any Creature?"
President—Rev. C. F. MacCarthy, A.M.
Dr. Cullen has again, the third time, put forth the following in his pastoral for May:—
"Nor can it be doubted that the despairing sinner, who sees even in a crucified God a prodigy of justice, has often felt his heart melt into compunction as he raised his eyes to her, in whom he saw nothing but mercy, and through whose intercession he dared to hope for pardon."—Freeman, April 30, 1860.
What are the parts of Divine worship?
To whom alone should these be addressed?
What sin do you commit when you direct any of them to any creature?
What commandment do you break when you give to another being any part of the honour and homage due to God alone?
In whom should you hope and trust? To whom should you pray? To whom should you give your heart, the worship of your body, and the service of your soul?
When, then, should you kneel down and pray to any creature, whether angel, departed saint, or the Blessed Virgin?
When should you say "Hail Mary" or "Holy Mary"?
Where was Gabriel when he said to her—"Hail"?
If he said "hail" only, when in the same room with her, are you, therefore, to say "hail" to her when she is far away in heaven, and you here below on earth?—St. Luke, i. 28, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can she, who is, at most, but a finite creature, be present everywhere, hear all prayers, and know all hearts, unless you wish to make her equal to Almighty God?—3 Kings, viii. 39, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
How can she stand between sinners and God, when God says—"For there is one God, and one Mediator of God and men, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave Himself a redemption for all?"—1 Tim., ii. 5, 6, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
Why do you seek many mediators or intercessors when one is enough?
If the Lord Jesus Christ is fit to be our one mediator because He is both God and man, and died for our sins and rose again, and ever liveth to make intercession for us, how can the Blessed Virgin, or Michael the Archangel, or John the Baptist, &c., be mediators for sinners, when they are mere creatures, and never died for our sins, and were never appointed to act on our behalf with God?—1 Cor. xv. 1—4; Heb. vii. 24, 25; 1 John, ii. 1, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
2, 3, 4, and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.
Just received, and on Sale This Day, a Case of
FRENCH LLAMA SHAWLS.
First-class Goods in all the new colours. Two Cases of
MANTLES, SILKS, SYLPHINES, MOHAIRS, LLAMAS, AND LIGHT GLACES.
A Case of
FRENCH BLACK GLACES,
2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d per yard.
The best value imported since the new tariff came into operation.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.,
Successors to Harvies and Co.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS.
MACKINTOSH AND CO.,
12, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN,
Having completed their
NEW SUITE OF WAREROOMS
(The most extensive in Ireland),
Have now a large additional Stock of
PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - £5 5s.

PIANOFORTES.—PIANOFORTES of the newest and most approved construction, by the most celebrated London Manufacturers, in every variety of case, and at the lowest prices.
HARPS, by Erard, New and Second-hand.
HARMONIUMS, by Alexandre, from Six Guineas upwards.
Second-hand Pianofortes at very Low Prices.
BUSSELL'S,
7, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
(Corner of Fleet-street).
Instruments Lent on Hire.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 26, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Gardens
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—The Presidents of the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, and Galway have made their reports to her Majesty, all of them of a satisfactory character. Within the last 10 years 1,316 students have matriculated at the three colleges, and the numbers are on the increase. Last year as many as 494 students were in attendance, 398 of whom were matriculated, the rest (many of them medical students) attending the lectures of individual professors. At Cork and Galway the Roman Catholic students form half of the whole body. 169 Roman Catholics are now in constant attendance on the lectures at the colleges, which is stated to be a greater number by 50 per cent. than were on the books of Dublin University before the colleges were established. An ordinance of the Queen's University has been issued, which will lighten to some extent the courses for the degree of B.A., and afford greater opportunity for the study of modern languages. The ordinance also institutes a diploma of "Licentiate in Arts" for those who have studied a curriculum less extensive than that required for a B.A. degree, but more adapted to the purpose of middle life and the requirements of the trading and commercial classes; and it is proposed, besides, to hold examinations of candidates who are not members of the Queen's University, and to grant them first and second class "certificates." The Queen's College at Belfast also undertakes to give a "certificate of proficiency," after examination, to those who can win it, having attended college lectures for two years; and the Chamber of Commerce recommend the merchants of Belfast to give a preference to those who obtain the college certificate.

MONSTER TROUT.—We have been favoured with a view of the largest trout captured within twenty years on the Lake Belvidere. This magnificent specimen of the finny tribe measures in length 33½ inches, in girth 18 inches, and weighs 14lb. While our native lakes, within two hours' rail of Dublin, and having all the auxiliaries of good accommodation, good boats, and civil and experienced boatmen, hold such fish and offer such attractions, it is to be regretted that they are not more frequented by those who seek for sport on more distant waters. This fish, we are informed by Mr. Weekes, of No. 94, Grafton-street, in whose boat it was killed, afforded two and three-quarter hours' play in the killing, and will be exhibited by Mr. Weekes, this day (Tuesday), for the gratification of the disciples of old Izaac.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Monday Evening.

The rough weather has had the effect of interfering considerably with our usual telegraphic communications from London, and prices in the Dublin market to-day were therefore guided by the one o'clock London quotations, and not, as usual, by the 2-15. prices, which did not come to hand in time. From the limited information which we have of the London market, it appears to be scarcely so strong in tone as on Saturday evening, and consequently the Dublin quotations show a slight depreciation, but there was a fair amount of business transacted, New Threes still keeping 15s. under the price of Consols.

In the Share markets there was a little more activity, if we except Railway Shares, which were very dull and heavy. In Local or Railway Debentures no dealings; Banking Shares were without much alteration; Bank Stock was done at the former price; Royals were slightly weaker; Steam Shares were again very firm in tone; Atlantics were rather largely dealt in at the former price; the three classes of City of Dublin Shares were done at the former prices, and very steady; Dundalks were on sale; Mining Shares were without much change; Connorrees were slightly weaker in price, but there were buyers of them; General Mines were done and steady at an advance; in other Mining Shares no alteration; Railway Securities were all dull; Great Southern Stock was weak at a decline of 5s.; Midlands were done at the former price and steady; Cork and Bandons, Cork and Passage, Waterford and Limericks, Belfast Junctions, and Killarneys are all on sale.

The only alteration in Preference Shares is an advance of 5s. in Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents; Consumers' Gas Shares and Grand Canal Stock were dealt in at the former rates—the latter was offered; in other Securities no alteration.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—MAY 28.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	93⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	93¾ ⅞
Ditto for New Account, 9th July	93⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th June	92⅞
Ditto for new account, 9th July	92⅞ 93

BANKS.

Bank of Ireland	240
Royal	27½

STEAM.

Atlantic (Limited)	6½
City of Dublin	100 x d
Ditto Halves	50 xd
Ditto Issue of 1896	50 x d

MINES.

Connorree (Limited)	24s 6d 24s 6d
General Mining Co. (Limited)	4½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alliance and Consumers' Gas,	9½
Grand Canal	42

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	57½

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A.	10½ ½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	97½
Waterford and Limerick, 5 per cent. redeemable	51½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st May. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅞		93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
Ditto for Account	93⅞ ⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞		92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ 93
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞ 93
Bank Stock						

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY. 28.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	95
Account,	95 ⅛
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅛

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,	95⅛ ⅛ 5
Account,	95 ⅛
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅞ ⅞

12-30 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	95⅛
Account,	95⅛
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅛

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,	95 ⅛
Account,	95⅛
New Threes,	93⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,	95⅛ ⅛
Account,	95⅛ ⅛
New Threes,	93⅞ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 6 9; Ambergs. 6½; Caledonians, 90½ 89½; Great Northern A, 115½ 16; Great Western, 68½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 32½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 104½; London and North Western, 100½ ⅞; London and South Western, 93½; Leeds Northern, 52; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½; Midland Stock, 116½ ⅞; South Eastern, 84½ 4½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96; York and North Midland, 80½. Consols opened 95 to ⅛, but have improved a shade, and are now firm at 95⅛ ⅛. Shares steady. Canadians flat. French steady.

CORK MARKETS.

The receipts of grain to our market last week were 77 barrels of wheat, 115 barrels of barley, and 467 barrels of oats. White wheat brought from 28s to 31s a barrel, red wheat from 28s to 29s, barley from 19s to 20s, and oats from 14s to 17s 2d.

There were 95 tons of hay and 39 tons of straw brought to market. Hay, farmers', sold at from £4 10s to £6 a ton, and dealers from £5 10s to £6 5s; straw, farmers', £3 to £4 8s; dealers', £3 15s to £4 10s, and reed £3 15s to £4.

The quantity of butter brought to our weigh-house last week was larger than in any previous week this year, it amounting to 8,291 firkins; of these 161 were first quality, 2,922 second, 3,348 third, 1,575 fourth, 236 fifth, and 51 sixth. Prices show a reduction of from two to fourteen shillings a cwt. as compared with those of the previous week. Firsts, which on Saturday were closed at 126s opened, on Monday at 119s; on Tuesday they fell to 116s, but on Wednesday went up to 117s, and on Thursday to 118s, at which they remained for the rest of the week. Seconds closed on Saturday week at 126s; on Monday they were quoted 119s; on Tuesday and Wednesday 116s, on Thursday and Friday 115s, and on Saturday 114s. Thirds, which closed on Saturday week at 108s, opened on Monday at 101s; on Tuesday and Wednesday they were down to 98s, on Thursday to 97s, on Friday to 95s, and on Saturday to 94s, fourteen shillings less than that day week. Fourths were quoted 90s on Monday, being two shillings less than the closing prices of the previous Saturday; on Tuesday they were 88s, on Wednesday and Thursday 87s, and on Friday and Saturday 85s. Fifths were 72s on Monday and Tuesday, 70s on Wednesday, 72s on Thursday, and 70s on Friday and Saturday. Sixths remained unchanged at 62s.—*Cork Constitution.*

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

SHIPPING.

QUEENSTOWN—Arrived—City of Manchester (s s) New York, Liverpool, and proceeded; Canada (s s) Quebec, Liverpool, and proceeded; Africa (s s) Liverpool, Quebec, and proceeded; Elise, Laguna; Security, Ceylon.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—The Hamburg American Company's ship Teutonia, which left New York on the 15th, arrived here under canvas, with damaged machinery. Her mails have been forwarded by rail. Among the passengers is a pilot for the Great Eastern.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, MAY 29.—The Colonial Markets being closed for the holidays there is nothing new to report. Tea very firm, and since China news scarcely anything doing. Nearly 3,000 packages advertised for sale on Wednesday.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 29.—Market very quiet, without change. Sales 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

LONDON CORN MARKET, MAY 28.—First Report—(From Giles', Son, and Barker's report.)—Supply of English wheat very short, selling at last Monday's prices. Spring corn unaltered in value from Friday.

Second Report—(Kingford and Laih's report.)—Supply of wheat from Essex and Kent small, and met with slow sale, at last day's prices. Sale of foreign limited without alteration in value. Barley slow, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. Beans and peas bring last week's rates. Oats in better demand than on Friday last, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per quarter upon the prices of this day se'nnight.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MAY 28.—The supply of cattle was much less than last Monday. Sheep about the same. Lambs much lower. Demand very good for cattle and sheep, at full prices for each. Lambs slow, although still very dear. Beef, 8d. to 9d.; mutton (in wool), 10d. to 11½d.; clipped, 8½d. to 9½d. per lb.; lambs, 9d. to 9½d. per lb. Supply—842 cattle and 8,973 sheep at market.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAY 28.—Firsts, 118s; seconds, 114s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 85s; fifths, 70s; sixths, 62s. 1,200 firkins in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, MAY 28.—White wheat, 23s; oats, 13s 2d to 16s 6d.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, MAY 26.—There was a small attendance and a dull sale at our market to-day. Oats and wheat nominally the same as on last Saturday. White wheat 30s. to 31s. 6d; red wheat, 28s. 6d. to 30s.; white oats, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; black oats, 13s. to 13 6d.; barley, 13s. to 13s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, MAY 28.—Market opens very quiet. Sales about 5,000., without change. Imports 41,520; previously 20,682.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, 69½; Bank Stock, 227; Caledonians, 89½ 90; Chester and Holyhead, 51½ 2; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 115½ 16½; Great Western, 68½ ⅞; Great Western of Canada, 12½ ⅛; Grand Trunk, 32 to ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 103¾ 4; London and North Western, 100⅞ ⅛; London and South Western, 93 to ½; Leeds Northern, 51½ 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 41½ ½; Midland Stock, 115⅞ ⅛; South Eastern, 84½ 5; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95½ 6½; York and North Midland, 80 to ½. Consols steady, at 95⅛ ⅛. Shares decline a shade, closing dull. Canadian and French rather weaker.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—At the Stock Exchange, scarcely any business has been done. Prices remain unaltered. Funds, little firmer. Consols one-eighth higher than on Saturday afternoon.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MAY 28, 2-15 P.M.—Bourse very inanimate, and prices have undergone great variation. Rentes, which opened 69-50, afterwards rose to 69.70, and finally 69.65, showing a rise of 20 centimes since Saturday. All stocks were in demand.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
TUESDAY, MAY 29TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.—To-day, Exhibition of the Two Paintings "Christ Tempted by Satan" and "La Cinquantaine."
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Hengler's Grand Cirque Varieté. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO—The "Campbell Minstrels" every evening at eight o'clock.

THEATRE.
Theatre Royal—"A Tale of Two Cities;" to conclude with "King Thrushbeard, or the Little Pet and the Great Passion."
Queen's Theatre—To-night—"Fraud and its Victims;" "Magic Toys;" "Head of the Family;" "Wanted 1,000 Young Milliners."

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.
Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	Six p.m., daily.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., May 29.
Constantinople	Six p.m., May 30.
America (Portland) (Q.)	Ten a.m., May 31.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed, via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, May 26th, amounted to 55,022 copies, making an average of 9,170 copies daily.

A CARD.
MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD beg to announce their return from Paris, after completing their selections of PARIS MILLINERY, PARIS CLOAKS, MANTLES, DRESSES, &c.
Wedding orders attended to with most particular attention to punctuality and moderate charges.
Silk Mercery, Millinery, and Dress Rooms,
No. 17, NASSAU-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS,
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
A very short time has sufficed to establish the character of our SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, at 16s.,
THOROUGHLY SHRUNK.
We can confidently recommend them as a Good ARTICLE, WELL CUT *and properly made, at a fair price.*
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
34, DAME-STREET.

TROUSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trousers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trousers; and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trousers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
PROFESSED TROUSERS MAKERS,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, MAY 29.

DURING the heat of the agitation created for the purpose of forcing the Dublin Water Works Bill upon the unwilling citizens, we asserted that the Irish Government had offered to issue a special commission for the purpose of inquiring into, and reporting upon, the best available source of water supply for the city of Dublin. Our statement was at once flatly contradicted, and it was said we had published it for the sole purpose of unfairly thwarting the progress of the Corporation Bill. It is now acknowledged that our assertion was perfectly correct. In the report submitted by the Secret Committee to the Special Committee, and by the latter to the Council, it appears that on the day before the Examiner sat for the purpose of reporting upon the standing orders, Mr. Cardwell, on the part of the Government, did suggest that the Corporation should withdraw their bill—that the Government would issue a commission—that the costs of Bill No. 1 and Bill No. 2 should be paid under that bill—and that the sum to be expended should not exceed £250,000. The Duumvirate left in London to take charge of the bill refused these very generous offers, under the pretence that a day's delay, for the purpose of consulting the Corporation, *might* have had the effect of preventing the passing of the bill during this session. Mr. Cardwell, we suppose, was quite as well aware of the forms of the House of Commons, and the time necessary for carrying a Bill through the House, as the two members of the Corporation. It is not conceivable that he would have made an offer which he knew to be nugatory to his own political supporters. There must be other reasons for the refusal of this offer by the representatives of the Corporation. As the report still deprecates publicity, and still carries out the favourite doctrine of reserve, we are left to guess whether a Government commission would have discovered better sources of supply than the defiled bed of the Liffey, or the Canals at four miles from Dublin, and whether this discovery might not disarrange some very pleasant plans relative to contractors, contracts, conduit builders, &c., &c. Moreover, Mr. Cardwell stipulated that but £250,000 should be expended. This also was a difficulty, for competent judges assert that the Corporation scheme could not be carried out completely under half a million.

The two members of the Corporation, on the adverse report of the examiner, shrunk from appealing again to the House, although they had "the most "perfect assurance that their appeal would be suc"cessful." The "assurance" of these gentlemen is very remarkable. The sub-committee, consisting of one Town Councillor and one Alderman, "were "confidently assured that the Standing Orders Com"mittee would allow the Bill to be proceeded with." "They were assured that an appeal to the House, "as distinguished from the committee, would be suc"cessful." Both those assurances failed. The committee reported "standing orders not complied with," and the Corporation did not appeal to the House. At the last hour they shrunk from an appeal to the House, as they say, because "of circumstances which "occurred in the course of an interview with the "Grand Canal Companies." What these circumstances were we are not informed, since the sub-committee "are desirous to avoid, as they have done "during the entire of the proceedings, entering into "minute details of their negociations with other "public bodies." It will be incumbent on the Canal Companies to show what was the real nature of "these circumstances" which so suddenly compelled the sub-committee to cushion an appeal which they were assured would be successful. If they are reticent it will be suspected that they endeavoured to overreach our innocent Corporators at the eleventh hour. For ourselves, we fancy that the motion of Mr. Whiteside for inquiry into the manner in which signatures were attached to the petition in favour of the Bill, and the dread of exposure, compelled the withdrawal of the Bill more than any "circumstances" which could have occurred at a casual interview.

The sub-committee recommends the continuance of the Special Water Works Committee. This latter consists of 26 members, among whom the three Secret Commissioners are enumerated. The sub-committee, then, virtually recommend that they should be continued in office; they seek the tribunate for another year, and prove themselves to be as disinterested as ever. They also recommend that, prior to another Bill proposing to take water from the Canals, "the contract with the Canals be definitely "concluded before any Parliamentary steps be taken "on its basis." In other words, that, if a majority of the Corporation again prefer the Canal water, which they condemned in Bill No. 1, and think it preferable to the Liffey water, as they did in Bill No. 2, they should render it impossible to take water from any other source, how excellent soever. When we remember the extraordinary conciliation and the yielding temper exhibited by the "promoters" of the Bill, it does not appear needful to append a third recommendation—namely, not to allow ANY circumstances to induce the Corporation to alter its plan of operations after it has once decided what course to adopt.

The report commences with the well-known tabular schedule, in which the names of 28 members of the Corporation appear, as guarantees for £200 each towards the expenses of the Bill. £5,600 ought, surely, to suffice to carry so admirable a Bill; yet we are led to doubt whether even that sum will be sufficient, from a word or two which drops out in the report. The report states that, "after "the opinion of Messrs. Brewster and Barry, "importing that the Corporation would not "be justified in applying any portion of the "pipe water funds to the prosecution of the "measure, so *further application* of any of the Corporate funds be made for the purpose." What was illegal after that opinion was given was surely illegal before. Mr. Brewster's opinion does not constitute the illegality of their expending the Corporate funds. If, after the 31st day of March, the Corporation could not legally use the pipe water funds to aid in carrying the Bills, they could not legally do so prior to the 31st of March. It follows, then, that whatever sums belonging to the ratepayers have been thus expended have been wrongfully expended, and it depends upon the energy or apathy of the ratepayers whether these sums shall be refunded.

The report of the "Special Water Works Com"mittee"—that is, of the 26—is very brief and singularly modest in comparison with that of the Secret Committee. They recommend "that the committee "do carefully consider all communications that "may be made to them on the subject, and report "on the same to the Council." This is absolutely necessary, if we are all to have a full supply of pure water. A city like Dublin, situated in the centre of a semicircle of mountains, cannot be dependent on one or two sources of supply. In again opening up this question, a full and impartial consideration should be given to every plan proposed and every source named. If the committee approach the subject with prejudice, or with determined views in favour of any one place or source, and as determined hostility to any other—if they adopt the same style of vituperation against conscientious opponents, and the same mysterious secrecy in their proceedings, we promise they will meet with similar hostility, and even greater, since opposition is ever emboldened by success.

WHATEVER be the relative merits of the Armstrong and Whitworth guns, as to the length of range and accuracy of fire, there can be no doubt that both are the most important inventions ever applied to military purposes. As the Emperor of the French has recently introduced new elements into naval warfare, the ingenuity of our scientific men has been taxed to meet them. As the Emperor forged his rifle cannon, we produce guns infinitely superior in power and range. When he built his plated Armadilloes, and armed them with iron beaks twenty or thirty feet long, we, too, built our Monarchs, which cost a quarter of a million each, and powerful enough to cut through half a dozen liners together. Either French powder must be inferior to ours, or their steel must be capable of greater resistance than any we can forge, which is not likely to be the case. In the recent experiments made off the Isles de Hyeres the plated vessels of the French were pronounced to be invulnerable. Subsequently, the steel-plated frigate Glorie has been prepared for sea, possibly to astonish a rival fleet in the Mediterranean. We have built but two ships of this description, nor is it probable we shall ever build more.

The old gunboat Trusty has frequently been exposed to the fire of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, and in all cases the iron four-inch plates have been perforated by the shot. For the trial of Whitworth's hexagonal gun, new plates of the finest iron, four and a half inches thick, were forged. On yesterday the Trusty was again placed as a target, and the result of the firing proves that iron sides are anything but invulnerable to English shot and shell. The power of the gun must be something almost inconceivable; the bolt was driven clean through the steel plates, and penetrated eleven inches into solid oak. Other shots broke into fragments, iron staunchions, and knee bolts. So fearful was the violence of the concussion, that a broad sheet of flame issued from the side of the Trusty when the bolt struck her, and the bolt itself, made of the finest steel, was compressed an inch in length.

But these experiments have as yet been made at comparatively short ranges. A bolt may penetrate an iron plate at 200 yards, and yet fall harmless at 500 or 600. The recoil, too, of both the Armstrong and Whitworth guns is so great as to render the construction of vessels adapted to their use a matter of necessity. Possibly this difficulty may be obviated by mechanical means, but it would be most desirable that a series of experiments should be tried at all ranges, in order to test accurately the range at which iron-plated vessels may be pierced.

The *Times* on Foreign Enlistment and Garibaldi encouragement:—

The Pope and the King of Naples, who allow nothing in the shape of popular representation or of free debate in their own dominions, have no objection to find themselves represented in that most cosmopolitan of all Assemblies, the English House of Commons. Liberty, according to the English notion, is not complete unless it be extended to the enemies of all liberty, and speech is not really free unless it comprehends the right to vindicate the total negation of free speech to others. It is amusing to see Governments which habitually violate the rights of their subjects, the laws which they are bound to enforce, and the constitutions which their chiefs have sworn to obey, querulously appealing to those very rights and laws the moment they think that anything is to be gained by the proceeding. It is strange to hear these appeals to abstract justice, and the claims of the weak to protection against the strong, put forth on behalf of Powers whose whole policy is comprised in the assertion of the right to crush by arbitrary force whatever is displeasing to them, and to trample upon the best impulses and noblest feelings of human nature, if they have the slightest suspicion that these impulses and feelings have any tendency which they disapprove. We are glad that it should be so. We are glad that in this country, at least, justice is not meted out to the oppressors of mankind with the same hand with which they distribute it. We are glad that tolerance is extended to the intolerant, and that they assert through the lips of the subjects of the British Crown a liberty they never accord to their own. Were we to treat them in a manner worthy of their conduct, we must treat them in a manner unworthy of our own principles. We prefer to raise their advocates to their own level rather than condescend to theirs, and to suffer any amount of insolence rather than exhibit any show of intolerance.

Several Irish members have charged the Government with inconsistency, and declared that it deals out a different measure to the Papal recruits and to the Sicilian insurgents. While the Irish Government issues a police notice calling attention to the Act against Foreign Enlistment, and warning all subjects of her Majesty that it is illegal to take service under the banner of the Pope, the same Government issues no proclamation against subscribing for the encouragement of Garibaldi, and leaves its citizens unwarned of the danger they may incur by fomenting the Sicilian insurrection. These things appear very grievous to the O'Donohue of the Glens, and are a scandal to the impartial mind of Mr. Monsell. They see in them the blackest iniquity, the most wicked partiality, the grossest and most flagrant violation of duty. They who have no eyes for the so-called administration of justice in Rome, and the conduct of the police in Naples, stand aghast at the depravity of a British Minister who wakes up one law while he lets another sleep, as if he did not really sympathise with the Pope and did sympathise with Garibaldi. We fear that nothing which we can say will exonerate this country in the eyes of its Ultramontane censors; but we are not so wholly without excuse as our critic seems to believe. In the first place, as was well pointed out by Lord Palmerston, there is a great difference between a comparatively recent Act, which has several times been put in force, and on one occasion formally suspended, and a rule of the civil law incorporated into the common law, and which, so far as we know, no Government, even in the most arbitrary times, has ever attempted to act upon. The application of the first admits, it would seem, of no question; the application of the second requires much discretion and allowance for times and circumstances. Before a Government institutes a prosecution, and therefore before it warns the public of its intention to do so, that Government is bound to consider, not merely the abstract law of the case, but the state of public opinion, and the probability of a conviction. Government ought not to institute prosecutions in which it does not expect to be successful; a defeat in such a case is not only damaging to the Minister, but to the cause of law and order generally, by opposing to its provisions the popular will. In a vast and complicated system of jurisprudence like ours, though all laws may enjoy the same validity, and though the judges may be equally bound to execute them, it cannot reasonably be said that the Executive ought at all events, at whatever cost, to put them into execution. The same principles which guide the Court of Queen's Bench in refusing its extraordinary interference when applied to for a criminal information by a person who does not come into court with clean hands may well apply to a Government, which is a body not judicial, but political, in deciding them what laws they shall put in force, and what laws they shall leave to be asserted by the agency of private prosecutors. A judge must decide upon whatever is brought before him, regardless of consequences, but we entirely deny that the same duty is thrown upon Ministers of State, or that they ought to suffer themselves to be made the blind agents for working out a gross injustice. If the O'Donohue and Mr. Bowyer wish to do justice to their feelings in favour of the Pope and the King of Naples, let them themselves commence prosecutions against the subscribers to Garibaldi's expedition. The courts are open to them, and, if the Government has not instituted proceedings, it has neither the will nor the power to prevent them. We confess that we have no difficulty in believing that it may be the duty of the Government to interpose the protection of a statute framed expressly for the purpose between the ignorant Irish, whom the priests, in defiance of law as well as of humanity, would send to perish in the service of a shattered despotism, or to stain the name of their country by taking part in massacres such as sacerdotal vengeance knows how to plan and Papal mercenaries do not shrink from executing.

Great, also, is the wrath of Mr. Bowyer at the very plain and straightforward despatch of Mr. Elliot, by which he vindicated the reception of persons flying from the Neapolitan police on board British ships of war, on the ground that such persecutions are made contrary to law and justice. Very possibly Mr. Bowyer regrets the good old times when these floating portions of British territory could afford an asylum only to a tyrannical King, but never to a persecuted subject. It has always been held, we believe, that a neutral State might, without any breach of its obligations, afford protection to political fugitives charged with no crime, and flying from the vengeance of incensed adversaries. Now, the truth is, that the present Government of Naples, whatever be its merits in the sight of Mr Bowyer and his friends, is to all intents and purposes a revolutionary Government, existing in defiance of the constitution, and habitually violating the laws. We are no friends, as a general rule, to the practice of lecturing Sovereigns, but in the case of Naples to tell its ruler the truth is the most valuable service that can be rendered to him. It is easy to declaim against England for addressing remonstrances to the weak which she forbears to use to the strong, but here also we cannot admit that we are bound to any inflexible rule. A Minister may speak strongly to one Power because he feels that his remonstrances may possibly have weight, and will not endanger the continuance of peace. A Minister may abstain from making the same remonstrances in other cases, because he perceives that they will do no good, and because they may possibly embroil him in serious complications. It may be a very fine thing to be consistent, but it is a still better thing to do all the good you can, and neither to be deterred from employing influence where it is available, nor shamed into employing influence where it would be an impertinence, through apprehension of the charge of inconsistency.

The *Daily News* on the present Crisis of the Catholic Church:—

In the midst of the vivid, and even vehement, interest which every man takes just now in Continental affairs, and especially in the prospects of Italy, we may be sparing too little attention for the broad, deep, and antique question of the principle and destiny of the Catholic Church. When nothing else engrosses our attention, we see that the present is a critical age for Catholicism; and in the press and excitement of fresh events, we notice the fortunes of the old Church in a partial way. The Austrian Concordat, the pros and cons of a Concordat between Spain and Rome, the spread of the Waldenses in Piedmont, the relations of the Greek and Latin Churches in the Eastern question, the Romish loyalty of the Irish priesthood, at present the action of Catholics in American politics, and the varying relations of the French clergy and Government, have all attracted our notice in a piecemeal way; but the time has arrived for putting these phenomena together, and connecting them with the immediate prospects of the Papal State. When gravely considered, it will be agreed by all thoughtful men that the Catholic Church is now in a crisis as serious as any that it has experienced for sixteen centuries; and the wisest man in that church, or outside of it, will not undertake to prophesy whether that greatest of institutions will survive the trial, or how it will escape destruction if it does survive, or what modifications it will undergo to obtain a continued existence.

Christianity is the friend and guardian of the people; and it was by taking this view, and by acting on it, that the Catholic religion became the greatest power in the world. It follows that by adherence to that view alone the Papacy can retain its authority over mankind. It rose by its good offices to the multitude of men. It devoted itself to their interests, and lived by their converse devotedness. It introduced a new method of rank, taking its functionaries from out of the whole range of society, opening a career to men when there was no other access to power than by birth and the military achievements which made great families. It converted personal slavery into serfage, and serfage into citizenship. It helped itself to ability wherever ability was to be got; and it raised the mass of the people by its sympathy and by its educational care, so as to have the widest range of choice of ability, and the largest resources of popular sympathy. It introduced the elective principle in the form in which we now understand it; that is, in the practice of superiors being chosen by inferiors. The great men of society had before chosen or nominated one another to offices of power, but the many had no voice in affairs till the Church gave a voice to the multitude, and then shaped its course by it. For many centuries the Church was the friend of the poor, the protector of the weak, and the firm ally of the humbler classes from whom it derived its functionaries, keeping in check the turbulent aristocracies of the middle ages, and making them its vessels, interfering in their feuds so as to keep their warfare over the heads of the people, and under its own feet. Now that we see that same Church engaged conspicuously on the side of despotism in Europe, and even implicating its fortunes with those of the most absolute sovereigns, and resisting the interests of the largest classes, just in proportion to the advancing intelligence and ripening will of the people at large, it becomes a question of the deepest interest whether it will reverse its present course, or perish from its wilfulness in going astray.

If it yet retrieves itself it must evidently be by schism. A Papal Government which made the Austrian Concordat, and demands the repression of the Protestants of Hungary and Germany, which supports the despotism of Naples, and anathematises the King and Kingdom of Northern Italy, may safely be considered past all redemption, in an age when there is a doctrine of nationalities, and when representative government has become an object of popular demand. The only practical question in the case is, whether a sufficient proportion of the Church will refuse to follow the Papal Government on its road to ruin, and insist on returning to the old principle and methods by which the Catholic organisation became what it was. The division had proceeded some way before two sides were openly taken, as we now see them in Piedmont. For many years past we have observed that where the Catholic religion was spreading and increasing in power, it was in virtue of its democratic leanings. In Ireland it has been powerful in opposition to the Church of England because it was the church of the poor, and its ministry derived from the ranks of the poor, whereas the Protestant church was frequented by the upper classes where frequented at all, and sustained by a ministry which had no obvious connection with popular feelings and interests. In the United States there was a sudden spread of the Catholic faith, twenty years ago, so rapid and so urgent, that the term of study for the priesthood was reduced from five years to three, and again to two, in order to meet the demand for ministers; and at that time it was noted as a fact of strong significance that every vote in every State of the Union was given to the Democratic party—that party then answering to its title more truly than it does now. In France, the clergy gave an effective support to the Imperial Government while that Government professed to represent democratic ascendancy; and it has drawn off from the Emperor in proportion to his divergence from his profession of being a popular ruler. In Austria a chasm is yawning more widely every day between the Church authorities, who are the mere tools of the Romish Government, and the popular clergy; and in Piedmont the Pope and his advisers have thought fit to bring the schism to some sort of settlement. While the Pope's agents in Ireland are collecting men and money to support him in his conflict with the civil liberties of his own flock, the English Catholics are shocked, dissatisfied, and alarmed, and will, generally speaking, lend no aid to the evil work. Everywhere it is becoming clear that there must be a renovated Catholic Church, replaced on its original principles, with modifications to suit an advanced age, or Catholicism must go down to the destruction which visibly awaits the intolerable tyrannies which its head is striving to sustain.

It will be interesting to see what the Waldenses will do in a period so exactly adapted to what they have anticipated as their proper work. Long before their present opportunity opened to their view, they declared their expectation of bringing Italy and the whole Catholic world round to a true view of Christianity. Protestantism is little known, and not at all cared for by Italians generally, and it is scarcely conceivable that it could make any way in time for the change which is impending. The Waldenses are not Protestants, because they never were Catholics. They do not hold a critical and corrective faith, bound up with dogmas and doctrines brought from other quarters—such as the right of private judgment, &c. They hold (in their own belief) the primitive Christianity itself unspoiled by corruption, and unperplexed by reformation. They are exempt from the prejudices and denunciations which weigh upon Protestantism in the imaginations of Catholics. They are now considerable in numbers, and their great cathedral at Genoa, and their churches in other towns of Piedmont, are open before the eyes of all Italy, while they have freedom, and are zealous in the use of it, to spread their views wherever they can. Whether the Italian reformation which is apparently impending will take the form of a recurrence to the primitive Christianity which has lived on for eighteen centuries unchanged in the solitudes of the steadfast Alps, or whether there will be two Catholics hierarchies, following respectively the popular and the despotic of ruling mankind, till the one shall have extinguished the other, it is for us to observe, and not rashly to prophesy.

One lesson, meantime, it would be reckless in the extreme not to derive from what we see. Other Christian churches may see their destiny reflected in the fortunes of that of Rome. Just in proportion as they cease to devote themselves to the interests of the humbler classes of society, they decline in power and welfare. In proportion as the Church of England becomes weak as the Church of the poor, dissent grows strong; and in proportion as sectarian churches become proud, indolent, and worldly, they decline in numbers and influence. There are at present schisms in all religious denominations, from the National Church down through the whole range of sects, beginning with the Wesleyans and reaching the Quakers, who assume to be spiritually free beyond all others, and even the outlying Jews, who claim immutability as their distinctive characteristic. And this penalty of schism is throughout traceable to neglect of the great fact that "Christianity is the root of all democracy;" a fact which the Jews are innocent of disregarding, because they never knew it, but which is pregnant with condemnation to every Christian church which does not take it to heart. The inference is clear as to our National Church in particular. It is preparing for itself a peril like the Papacy at this moment, when, as in Ireland, the clergy strive to destroy a school system which educates half a million of children of the working class; when in England they implicate the fortunes of the Establishment with a church rate which the popular judgment and conscience have condemned; when they refuse to simplify their ritual to meet the needs of simple worshippers; and when they at once grasp at the function of educating the people, and would make that education a mere restriction on the intellect of the rising generation. These are the truths which our rulers should keep full in view in all educational and all church questions. These are the truths which should cause the emphatic rejection of the monstrous proposal to demand of every man and woman in the kingdom a declaration of religious opinion on occasion of the census. These are the truths which should govern the appointment of bishops during a period of disturbance in the Church and of religious perturbation throughout society. When the mightiest church of Christendom is tottering to its fall, or can be saved only by a painful casting out of its evil spirit, every other church should take warning from the retribution of its sin.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

OSBORNE, FRIDAY.—The Band of the Royal Marines played at her Majesty's breakfast, to celebrate the birthday of her Royal Highness the Princess Helena.

The Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the grounds in the morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked at Osborne-pier at two o'clock, on board the Fairy, for Southampton, on his return to Oxford, attended by General the Hon. R. Bruce and his Equery in Waiting.

The Hon. Captain Denman arrived on a visit.

Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, the Princess Helena, and the Princess of Leiningen, his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Lady in Waiting to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Major General the Hon. C. Grey, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, Sir George Couper, Sir James Clark, Major Elphinstone, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell.

The Band of the Royal Marines played during dinner.

SATURDAY.—The Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort walked in the morning.

The Prince and Princess of Leiningen left Osborne at three o'clock, on their return to Portsmouth.

Captain the Hon. J. Denman left Osborne in the morning.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Duchess of Atholl as Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen.

The dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Alice, the Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, Sir George Couper, and Sir James Clark.

The Rev. G. Prothero had the honour of being invited.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left London on Saturday for Broadlands, Hants.

The Duke of Newcastle has left town for his seat, Clumber-park.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left town on Saturday on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Cliefden-house, Maidenhead.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with the youthful members of the Royal family, purpose leaving Osborne on Wednesday next for Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Court will remain three days in town, and then remove to Windsor Castle for the Ascot races, during which her Majesty will entertain a succession of distinguished guests at the Castle.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—There is a rumour abroad about the forthcoming matrimonial alliance of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. German newspapers, solemn always and full of erudition, inform us that all the particulars of this union have long been determined—arranged, in fact, at the time of the nuptials of our Princess Royal with young Prince Frederick William of Prussia. It was then settled, we are given to understand, that there should be a "double marriage" between the Royal families of Great Britain and Hohenzollern; such double marriage as was seriously contemplated a century ago by the then monarchs of England and Prussia, but unfortunately broken off at the eleventh hour, to the great grief of a certain Crown-prince Frederick, no less of his latest British biographer. Indeed, history tells us that German princes have always been very fond of arranging these great alliances, as we might call them; and that it is owing to the principle which they involve that the whole of European royalty is at the present moment one vast family of brothers, sisters, and cousins. The Emperor Napoleon is, we believe, the only monarch of the western world not directly related to this august family; though even he, by means of more or less distant cousinship, is somewhat drawn towards the mystic circle. With this single exception, it is such, the whole of the Royal houses of Europe form but one family, all the members of which are blood relations. The stock or root of this family is in Germany—the "fatherland" pre-eminently—and it is there, apparently, that a continual desire is felt more and more to unite the branches of this tree, more and more, to engraft like on like. The title of courtesy of "Monfrere," by which European sovereigns address each other, is to become ultimately a complete reality.—*Spectator.*

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Marchioness of Ely and family have left London for Ireland.

Colonel Knox Gore arrived at Belleek Manor on Friday evening, from Sligo, where he had been engaged during the past week in command of the Sligo Rifles.

Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—Departures—Sir Edward Borough, Bart., the Lady Elizabeth Borough, and the Misses Borough and suite, for Brooke-street, Grosvenor-square, London; Thomas Hutton, Esq., D.L., and Mrs. Hutton, family and suite, for Elm Park, Drumcondra; Mr. and Mrs. Morland, family and suite, for Fitzwilliam-square; Captain and Mrs. Cohen; the Rev. Samuel and Mrs. Abbey for Pembroke, Hants, South Wales; Mrs. and Miss Donaldson, Captain Jones, Lady Browne, and Miss Robinson and suite, for Kenmare Park; Captain Dane; Mr. and Mrs. Christian; Mr. and Mrs. Walker; Captain Moore, A.D.C.; Miss O'Beirne and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, family and suite. Arrivals—The Hon. Colonel Carew, Lady Hester Carew, family and suite; Mr. and Mrs. Birch, of Birch Grove; Captain Nicon, Captain Briggs, and Miss Morton and suite; Messrs. S. C. Oliver, O'Shea, Kearney, and Elliot. The following are still sojourning at Breslin's Royal Marine Hotel, Bray:—The Lady Robert Tottenham and Captain Tottenham, R.N., and suite; the Rev. Sir Hunt J. Walsh, Bart., and Lady Walsh and suite.

The Army.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.

The whole of the troops in Garrison, comprising the Royal Artillery, 1st Dragoons, 3rd Light Dragoons, 10th Hussars, 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, 1st battalion 22nd, 26th Cameronians, and 76th Regiment, the Royal North Lincoln and 2nd Stafford Regiments of Militia, with staff, colours, and bands, will assemble on the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix-park, in full dress and review order, at half-past 11 a.m., this day. The troops will be reviewed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in honour of her Majesty's birthday, the celebration of which having been delayed to enable his Excellency to be present, after his return from England.

The battery of Horse Artillery will be under the command of Colonel Strange, C.B.; he whole of the Cavalry and Military Train under the command of Major-General Parlby. The Infantry will be formed in two brigades, the first consisting of the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, the Royal North Lincoln Militia, and 1st battalion 22nd Regiment, under the command of Major-General Gough, C.B.; the 2nd brigade, consisting of the 26th Cameronians, 76th Regiment, and the Royal Stafford Militia, under the command of Major-Gen. Bloomfield; Lieutenant-General Gascoigne commanding the division. The whole under the command of General Sir George Brown, G.C.B., Commanding the Forces in Ireland. The line will extend from the Royal Horse Artillery on the right to the extreme left—three quarters of a mile.

His Excellency, having arrived on the ground, will be received with a Royal salute; after which, on the Lord Lieutenant taking his place near the centre, the troops will fire a *feu de joie*, commencing with seven guns from the Royal Horse Artillery on the right, passing down the whole line of Infantry. After the *feu de joie* has been fired, the troops will then salute and give three cheers. The troops will then march past, on completing which the field manœuvres will commence. After the review his Excellency will, on leaving the ground, be saluted with 21 guns. An escort of the 3rd Light Dragoons will accompany his Excellency from the Viceregal Lodge, and will return with him after the review.

The companies of the 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, 26th Cameronians, and 76th Regiment, which had been at the Curragh for rifle practice, returned to Dublin yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of being present at the review to be held this day in the Phœnix Park.

The annexed circular memorandum, addressed to regiments and battalions of infantry at home and abroad, except those in India and China and the 65th Regiment, has been promulgated. "Horse Guards, R.W., May 22.

"The distribution of regiments and battalions of Infantry of the line at home and abroad, except of those in India and China and the 65th Regiment, which remains as at present, is to be as follows:—

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Sergeants, exclusive of Schoolmaster.	Drummer.	Corporals.	Privates.
10 Service Companies	3	10	11	9	6	46	21	40	760
1 Depot Companies...	..	2	3	1	..	10	4	10	140
	3	12	14	10	6	56	25	50	900

"The second battalions which are now serving at home are not to be divided as above without special orders, though they should, of course, be formed into 12 companies.

"The Pipe Major and the five pipers of the Highland Regiments, which are in addition to their establishments, belong to the service companies.

(By command)

"JAMES TOKEN SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

The officers of the 3rd (or Scots Fusilier) Regiment of Guards intend to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the formation of that gallant and distinguished corps by a grand banquet. Those noblemen and gentlemen who have at any time served in the regiment will be invited to attend. The commemorative entertainment will take place in the large and elegantly decorated room at Willis' Rooms, King-street, St. James'. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., as Colonel of the regiment, will preside at the banquet. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, formerly Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, has been pleased to express his intention to be present on the occasion. The dinner is appointed to take place on the 19th prox.

The following is the number of the reinforcements ordered to proceed to India from the depot battalions at Chatham, Colchester, Canterbury, Buttevant, and Winchester, to augment the service companies of the infantry regiments serving in the Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies, viz.—80 men of the 1st battalion of the 1st Royals; 210 men of the 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers; 46 men of the 1st battalion 6th Regiment; 76 men of the 1st battalion 18th Royal Irish; 60 men of the 1st battalion 19th Regiment; 70 men of the 1st battalion 20th Regiment; 70 men of the 1st battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers; 60 men of the 1st battalion 24th Regiment; 123 men of the 27th Inniskillens; 75 men of the 34th Regiment; 96 men of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment; 132 men of the 37th Regiment; 93 men of the 38th Regiment; 186 men of the 43rd Light Infantry; 80 men of the 51st (the King's Own) Light Infantry; 50 men of the 52nd Light Infantry; 88 men of the 54th Regiment; 149 men of the 56th Regiment; 60 men of the 64th Regiment; 104 men of the 70th Regiment; 260 men of the 73rd Regiment; 96 men of the 75th Regiment; 115 men of the 77th Regiment; 200 men of the 80th Regiment; 85 men of the 81st Regiment; 27 men of the 82nd Regiment; 100 men of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; 167 men of the 88th Connaught Rangers; 272 men of the 91st Regiment; 60 men of the 94th Regiment; 80 men of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment; and 50 men of the 3d battalion Rifle Brigade.

A full parade of the officers and men of the battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry took place at Chatham on Friday morning, on the occasion of the public presentation of a silver medal, together with an annuity of £10 for life, which had been awarded by the Lords of the Admiralty to Sergeant-Major George William Lane, senior non-commissioned officer of the Royal Marines, for long and meritorious service. Sergeant-Major Lane has been 33 years in the Royal Marines, 20 of which he has been a non-commissioned officer and 9 sergeant-major. He bears a most estimable character.

It is stated that the contemplated arrangements for new barracks at Colchester include accommodation for a regiment of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry.

Private Burns, of the 56th Regiment, stationed in Colchester Camp, on Wednesday received 50 lashes, in accordance with the sentence of a garrison Court-martial, for having, for the third time, deserted from his regiment.

Four officers and 192 men of the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles are under orders to proceed to join the service companies in China as soon as tonnage can be provided for them. No women or children will accompany this detachment as it proceeds to the seat of war; but they will receive the usual allowance until sent out, consisting of 6d. a day for each woman and 2d. per day for each child.

The undermentioned drafts will embark about the 1st of July next to join the service companies in India:—For Calcutta—2d battalion Rifle Brigade, 146 men; 5d ditto, 29 men. For Kurrachee—51st Foot, 31 men. For Bombay—1st battalion, 4th Foot, 60 men; 83d Foot, 70 men.

A general parade of the Portsmouth division of Royal Marine Light Infantry was formed at the head-quarters barracks at Forton on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting Sergeant-Major G. White with a silver medal (which carries with it an annuity of £10) for meritorious services in the field. Sergeant-Major White served as Sergeant-Major of the 2d battalion of Royal Marines in the Crimea.

The Navy.

The Ariadne, 26, screw, Capt. E. Vansittart, got under way from Spithead on Saturday morning, for a cruise in the Channel, but brought up afterwards in St. Helen's-roads, it blowing fresh at the time from the south-west, with thick rain and squals. She proceeded to sea early on Sunday morning.

The Bacchante, 51, screw, Capt. D. M. Mackenzie, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Maitland, has nearly filled up her complement of bluejackets. Shipwrights, joiners, &c., are engaged upon her fitting the poop for the Admiral's accommodation.

The Blenheim, 60, screw coastguard ship, Capt. Francis Scott, C.B., arrived at Spithead from Portland Roads on Saturday. It is expected that her officers and crew will be turned over to the Colossus, 80, screw, now in the first steam reserve at Portsmouth.

The Perseverance screw troopship, Commander E. R. Power, will be again placed in No. 8 dock at Portsmouth, on its being vacated by the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, now undergoing her annual re-embellishment for summer service. The Perseverance has to receive her screw shaft in the dock, and afterwards take in new boilers under the shears, in the steam basin, before she can be ready for further service.

The screw steamship Orion, 91, Captain Frere, in Keyham steamyard, has had her bends caulked, and the artisans are now coppering them. The crew were paid wages on Saturday, in the presence of Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, and they are now on leave.

The Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, having got up steam, started from Woolwich on Saturday morning at five a.m., under orders for Gravesend, to embark the Duke of Somerset and the Lords of the Admiralty, to witness the effect of the experiments with the Whitworth 80-pounder gun fired against the broadside of the iron-clamped floating battery Trusty, off Shoeburyness. The Black Eagle, having passed the turn of the river called too "Bight," immediately below the Royal Arsenal, was found unable to proceed further owing to a fracture of one of the bears of the starboard paddle, when she made her way back to the Hebe with one wheel at half-past seven, and reported the accident to the Commodore-Superintendent of the dockyard, who ordered the Vivid to be got ready with all speed. The provisions and other stores having been transshipped on board the Vivid, in which the Commodore also took passage, she sailed at half-past nine. In the meantime Commodore Hawker was instructed to intercept their lordships at the railway station, proceeding down to Gravesend, and inform them of what had occurred, and the reason for which the Vivid had been substituted for the Black Eagle. After the experiments the Vivid again returned to Woolwich.

Thanks.

The Rev. James Andrew, and the Rev. Thomas Jordan, for the following for St. Michan's Parochial Schools:—Henry Bewley, Esq. £1; Messrs. Brown and Thomas, £1; B. Fawcett, Esq. £1; Messrs. Todd and Burns, £1; Samuel Bewley, Esq. 10s; Messrs. M'Mullen and Shaw, 10s; Thomas Conolly, Esq. 10s; John Reid, Esq., jun., 5s; Thos. Saunders, Esq., 5s.

From Miss H. Lyster, for the following sums towards the stipend of the Vandois pastor, at Pisa and Leghorn:—Mrs. Wheately (the late), £5; W. M'Kerrill, Esq. Bath, £5; James Allen, Esq. £3; A Friend, £1 1s; W. Brown, Esq., £1; Lady Sarah Boyle, £1; Lady R. Boyle, £1.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of the following amounts in addition to those already acknowledged:—A Tipperary Man, 5s 6d; A Lover of Liberty, 2s 6d.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The severity of the weather and the "dangers of the sea" prevented Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves from fulfilling their engagement to appear last night in the concert which was looked forward to with so much interest and anxiety by the musical section of Dublin. Up to an advanced hour of the morning some hope was entertained that they would yet arrive in good time, but as the day wore on it became evident that no change was likely to occur in circumstances, and the result was the postponement of the concert until further notice. The catastrophe, when having, also reference to the storm, after a great deal of management of length bore the intelligence that Mr. Reeves was inhospitably detained on the mountains through this wet and stormy weather. Mrs. Reeves wrote from the Royal Hotel, Holyhead, on Sunday evening, stating that they had determined to attempt to return where they were until the storm abated, and that the cause of Mr. Reeves' indisposition was his waiting for the train at Chester, whereby he caught cold. The disappointment occasioned by the postponement did not solely arise from the absence of the celebrated tenor, but also because of the locality for a concert which in other respects promised to prove most attractive.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.

One of the best plays we have seen for some time at this theatre was produced on Saturday night, for the first time in Dublin. It is written by Stirling Coyne, in five acts, and entitled "Fraud and its Victims." The plot of the drama is admirably worked out, to give a picture of the results of crime, as distinguished from the rewards of virtue. The house, Mr. Webb, has introduced one or two good scenes, which enhance the general attractiveness of the whole performance. Mr. R. D. Lyons, a new comedian, appears as Tom Trumpet, "a victim of misplaced confidence," who is the chief character in the play. This actor possesses more than the average ability, and unites with considerable humour much of the dramatic element which suits well in impersonations of such a nature as that we have named. The entire company sustained the several parts in the play very creditably, and were frequently applauded. The farce of a "Day in Paris," in which a clever danseuse, Miss Thornton, represents several characters, has had a successful "run" for several nights, and still continues to attract large houses.

CASTRELL MINSTRELS.—There will be an Extra Day Performance of this celebrated troupe on Thursday next, at Three o'clock p.m., by command of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who has signified his intention of honouring the performance with his presence.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The *Patrie* of this evening says the despatches received from Sicily are very contradictory One of them again asserts that Bixio has been killed. The *Patrie* adds, the insurrection has been organised to such an extent that its definite result is no longer doubtful. The fall of Palermo is inevitable, being only a question of time. As soon as the insurrectionists become masters of Palermo, Garibaldi will declare Sicily annexed to the Italian Kingdom, reserving the ratification of his resolutions to universal suffrage. A provisional Government, under the presidency of Garibaldi, would then direct the insurrection.

VIENNA, 28TH.—A telegram from the Austrian Embassy at Naples has been received here, which asserts that Garibaldi and his volunteers had been routed.

SARDINIA.—CESSION OF NICE AND SAVOY.

TURIN, MAY 28TH.—In yesterday's discussion on the Treaty of Session, Signor Boreliva said—"Piedmont fought in the Crimea to acquire the right of addressing the Powers in favour of Italy. After that, in order to drive back Austria, it was necessary for us to ally ourselves to France, and to grant an aggrandisement to the latter as a compensation. Gratitude should attach us to the Emperor, for none of the preceding dynasties of the last half century has afforded us their vote in favour of the treaty, and not create new enemies."

Signor Slades sought to prove that Nice was Italian, and said universal suffrage is not applicable to our nationality. He, however, submitted to necessity, and should vote for the treaty.

Signor Boggis defended the treaty, and pointed out the advantages of the alliance with France, declaring that he should vote for the treaty.—*Reuter.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The *Pays*, on the Eastern Question, says the Powers will not delay in taking some collective steps towards inducing the Sultan to fulfil the promises made to his subjects and to Europe.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.—The American ship Young Sam, dragged her anchor in the Mersey this morning, and went ashore at the end of Prince's Dock.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 28.—The first session of the enlarged Council of the Empire will, according to the programme of the Cabinet, only be of a preparatory character, and will merely deliberate on the organic basis of the new Government edifice. The Emperor will not, therefore, open the session of the 31st inst. by a speech, nor will the present President be re-placed. The Archduke Renier will continue to preside over the Council of the Empire. After this preparatory sitting, the Council will be formally constituted by the deputies of the Provincial Diets, and by those Archdukes who will take their seats in the Council by order of the Emperor. It is supposed that Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will then be definitively appointed President of the Council of the Empire.—*Reuter.*

FRANCE.

The *Globe's* Paris correspondent says the *Constitutional* has published an article in which it advocates the abolition of passports in France. The same writer says that the Emperor of France is engaged on a life of Julius Cæsar.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says the Minister of War has issued a circular, stating that recruits are not to be exempted from the service, as formerly has been the case since the First Empire. Great exertions are being made to bring the Imperial Guard to the full war complement. Camping utensils and tents have been served out to every regiment of the Guards of the garrison of Paris, so that they can be moved to any distance without creating surprise.

NICE.

ANTIBES, MAY 27.—Some inhabitants of the county of Nice are getting up a petition against the dismemberment of the communes of Sende and Briga, notwithstanding the unanimous voting in favour of annexation to France. Addresses to the Emperor are being signed.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Union Cup—6 to 1 agst Sutton (taken and offered); 6 to 1 agst Horace (taken and offered); 10 to 1 agst Andover colt (taken, and offered); 16 to 1 agst Druid (taken); 100 to 8 agst Miss Bigby (taken and offered).

TIPPERARY RACES.

1st Race—Little Bob, 1st. 8 ran.
Hunt Race—Mavourneen, 1st. 14 ran.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A general meet ing of this society was held last evening at their house, Dawson-street—

GILBERT SAUNDERS, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, the following papers were read:—

1st—"On the Propagation of Waves," by George J. Stoney, Esq.

On the motion of Dr. Wilde, Mr. Stoney's paper was referred to the council for publication.

2nd—"On the formation of Wood in Exogenous Plants, in relation to a paper read to the Academy in 1851," by David Moore, Esq.

On the motion of Dr. Wilde, seconded by Sir Wm. R. Hamilton, LL.D., Mr. Moore's paper was referred to the council for publication.

Dr. Wilde paid a high compliment to the talents of Mr. Moore, and said that the Royal Dublin Society ought to be proud of having as scientific a gentleman over their beautiful gardens at Glasnevin, which afforded pleasure to the public and instruction to all who took an interest in botanical studies.

3rd—"On Anharmonic Co-ordinates," by Sir Wm. Hamilton, LL.D.

On the motion of Dr. Graves, Sir William Hamilton's paper was referred to the council for publication.

4th—"On the Construction of Cannon" (in continuation), by Major Blakely.

On motion, Major Blakely's paper was referred to the council for publication.

Dr. Wilde said he wished to make a few presentations to the society before the meeting separated. The first was a medallion bust of John M. Campbell, who was an honoured member of the Academy, and for whom the members had shown their great respect by following his remains to the grave. As the deceased was so intimately connected with the Academy, he thought that was the fittest place to exhibit the bust first to the public. It was their intention to have it cut in marble, and inserted in a block of granite over his grave in Mount Jerome.

Dr. Wilde next presented a human skull, which he said was of undoubted antiquity, found in a tumulus near Mullingar, and presented by Dr. Kelly, of that town. He next presented, on the part of the Corporation of Dublin, an impression of the old seal of the city, dating from the close of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. It was especially interesting from the fact that it exhibited several human figures on both sides which were dressed in the costume of the period. He also presented, on the part of Dr. O'Meara, of Carlow, a bronze pin containing a stone, and also a pair of ancient shoes from Mr. Murray, of Mullingar. In conclusion he begged to move, that the thanks of the Academy be given to the donors, which was accordingly done, and the meeting separated.

"OPEN TO THE PUBLIC."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is advertised that the Botanic Garden, Glasnevin, will be open to the public on Saturday next; that the Lord Lieutenant will be there, and that a military band will be in attendance. Charge for admission, 1s.; children, 6d.! Why, sir, the London Tavern is open to the public upon somewhat similar terms; and cannot the Lord Lieutenant and the Botanic Garden be seen separately, and, I may add, the military music heard, without paying for those gratifications? Do not we, the public, pay for this garden, and, I may add, for this Lord Lieutenant, and even for this military music already, in another shape? Do lend a hand towards opening gardens and enclosures that belong really to the public that is *tout le monde.*

F. P.

MR. GARRATT AND THE NATIONAL BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I have been much engaged during this week, and did not see your paper containing Mr. Garratt's reply to Mr. Brandon till this day, or I should have asked you to insert these few lines before, as I do not ask to all Mr. B., as his cause is good, and right well he is able to prove it so. But having had the privilege of preaching annual sermons in support of the Carlow schools, I think it right to say that although, I knew they must have been well managed under such men as my late revered friend, Mr. Jamison, and Messrs. Brandon and Cuthbert, I examined into the rules of the schools, and the proficiency of the pupils, and with delight pleaded the cause. I am not surprised to find that Mr. Garratt did not see the point of Mr. Jamison's answer to him, which was to show the folly of a young, inexperienced man setting himself up as a judge of one who was so long occupied in teaching; for, if Mr. Garratt was then as presuming as he is now, in lecturing the whole clergy of Ireland, it would have required more than Mr. J.'s soft but witty answer to open his eyes.

The friends of the National Board should fear the effects of Mr. Garratt's injudicious efforts. But, for myself, I hope he will go on, as, while he flatters himself he is against, I know he is for us.—Faithfully yours,

W. CAULFIELD.

May 26th, 1860. Rector of Odogh. Ossory.

SICILY.

This island was once the granary of Rome, its soil was so fertile and its produce so abundant. It is now comparatively reduced to a desert, and completely dependent on foreign supply for its support. In 1811, one million of dollars were paid for imported corn. More than one-third of the population are in a state of absolute indigence and mendicity, in a land capable of supporting thrice the number of its present inhabitants, which, in the days of Timoleon and Hiero, were estimated at upwards of 5,000,000, after making every allowance for the inaccuracy of loose calculations. Two of its cities, tyranny and misrule, and the baleful influence of the Agrigentum and Syracuse, contained upwards of 800,000 of inhabitants each, according to thet estimony of a respectable native historian, Diodorus Siculus. All this misery and want are the consequences of many ages of the grossest feudal system, The descendants of the Norman Barons who, under Roger, conquered Sicily from the Saracens, are complete masters of both the people and the soil; and the Catholic clergy possess full one-third of all the landed property in the island, so that the peasantry are in a state of absolute vassalage to the nobles and the clergy. Its population in 1716 was only 1,123,163 persons. Sicily at this moment (1849) presents a picture of the greatest misery, poverty, and want, in the midst of an earthly Paradise, that is to be found in the civilised world.—*Bell's Rollin's Ancient History*, vol. i., page 412.

FREEMASONRY.

We have read a very touching appeal which is in course of circulation amongst the craft, issued by a committee of the officers of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, on behalf of an old past master of the Leinster Lodge (141), whose sad case was brought before the Grand Lodge at its last meeting, for the purpose of obtaining a grant from the funds to assist in defraying the heavy expense attendant on the emigration of himself, his wife, and six children to New Zealand, when a sum of £20 was unanimously voted. His own parent lodge subsequently, in the true spirit of Christianity and Masonic sympathy, contributed £85. The funds in the hands of the grand treasurer and of Br. Deering, grand secretary, now amount, to £180, which will suffice to pay the passage money, but a considerable sum is still required to furnish the entire family with proper bedding, and a suitable outfit, as well as a sum of money to provide the necessaries of life on their arrival, until the lands which will be allotted to them (by free grant) becomes productive. We perceive that donations will be received by the committee, by the grand treasurery, and by Worshipful Brother L Deering, Grand Lodge Office, College Green, Dublin.

INQUEST.

Dr. White held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a man named Bernard Green, lying in the house, No. 43, Temple Bar. Michael Grant, of 148, Townsend-street, deposed that he knew deceased for the last twenty years. He was a slater, and on last Saturday was engaged on the roof of the house, No. 1, Hamilton-row. Witness was assisting him to repair a gutter, when it gave way, and deceased fell to the ground a distance of 35 feet. He was within a few feet of him at the time of the accident, and endeavoured to catch him, but did not succeed in doing so. When taken up he was quite insensible. He was immediately brought to Mercer's Hospital, but, on reaching it, was pronounced to be dead.

Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body, and found slight scratches upon it; the skull, too, was fractured, which was the cause of the man's death. Verdict accordingly.

A man, named Hugh Ledwidge, was drowned in the river Liffey, opposite City-quay, on yesterday. An inquest was held on him by Dr. White, city coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Found Drowned."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The Dowager Countess of Mansfield—The will and two codicils of the right Hon. Frederica Countess of Mansfield were proved in the principal registry of London on the 21st day of May, by Sir G. Clerk, Bart.; W. J. Law, Esq., the nephew; and the Right Hon. Lady E. A. Murray, the daughter the executors and trustees. The personalty was sworn under £70,000. The will and codicils were made in August, 1851. Her ladyship disposes of her property amongst her sons and daughters, with the exception of a small bequest to her sister. To each of her daughters she leaves a pecuniary legacy, and to the three who are unmarried she leaves for their joint use the whole of her furniture, plate, linen, china, jewellery, ornaments of the person, carriages and other effects, except funded property; the latter her ladyship has left to be equally divided—one moiety to the children of her late son, the Hon. C. J. Murray; and the other moiety to her son the Hon. H. D. Murray, and to his wife and children; and should they not acquire vested interests therein, then to devolve to those who may be surviving of her said younger son and daughters. The Countess survived her husband, the late earl, twenty years, his lordship having died in 1840. Her ladyship was in her 87th year, and was the daughter of the late Dr. Markham, Archbishop of York. Sir Peter Soame, Bart.—The will and codicil of Sir Peter Soame John Everard Buckworth Herne Soame, Bart., formerly residing at Heydon, Essex, but late of Little Chishill, in the same county, were proved in London on the 10th of May, by Thomas Benjamin Procter, M. D., of Stockwell, one of the executors, G. B. Gregory, Esq., the other executor, having renounced. The personalty was sworn under £18,000. The will bears date the 3rd of May, 1843. He has bequeathed to each of his two brothers, John and Charles, a legacy of 1,000, or to their children, and the residue of his property he leaves to his wife and children.—*Illustrated London News.*

ANCIENT SEPULTURE—DISCOVERY OF CINERARY URNS.—In making an excavation for a house-cellar, at the corner of Duke-street, in this town, the site of the old "King's Head Inn," on Friday last, the workmen laid bare an ancient beach, where the rock, covered with firm sand, presented the appearance of polished marble. Resting upon this were some remains of ancient Celtic interment. Of these Mr. Rowland, a local collector of such matters, obtained a specimen, consisting of a rude earthen urn, of antiquated shape, measuring five inches diameter at bottom, seven inches across the centre, eight inches in height, and two and a-half inches at the top rim. It is highly glazed, of a light green colour, and has running across the middle a fluted ornament ation. That human remains were placed originally therein is evident, for several ounces weight of *adipocri* is still in the urn, and presents, when taken in the fingers, that cheesy appearance peculiar to that substance. Time has encrusted the fatty matter with a fibrous formation, and several portions of the urn itself are covered with calcareous tufa. The position in which this relic was found was precisely the most favourable for the transformation of animal matter as above stated, inasmuch as the contact of running water is requisite to its formation, and indubitable proof exists that parallel with this place the Boyne anciently flowed, being a distance of two or three hundred yards north of its present bank.—*Drogheda Argus.*

FUNERAL OF MR. ALBERT SMITH.—On Saturday afternoon the remains of Mr. Albert Smith were deposited beside those of his father, in the Brompton Cemetery. The funeral was of the most private character, consisting only of the hearse and a single mourning coach, the only occupants of which were his father-in-law, Mr. Keeley, the comedian; his brother, Mr. Arthur Smith; and the physician. On reaching the cemetery the coffin was borne from the chapel to the grave by the deceased gentleman's late servants at the Egyptian Hall, and in the presence of a considerable number of literary friends and admirers of this popular talented lecturer and author, his body was consigned to its last resting-place.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO CANADA.—It has been determined, in order to give greater eclat and importance to the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, that his Royal Highness shall not only be attended by a Secretary of State, as representing the Crown, but by her Majesty's first Great Officer of the Household, and one who has been a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—thus, to a certain extent, representing the Queen herself. The presence of these important State functionaries with the young Prince will give such a constitutional sanction to all the public acts of his Royal Highness as will almost endow them with the same importance as if performed by the Sovereign in person. His Royal Highness will not leave England before the 14th July.—*Court Journal.*

TRIALS WITH MR. WHITWORTH'S GUN.

On Saturday morning some interesting experiments were tried on the Nore, in the presence of the Lords of Admiralty, with a view of testing the penetrating powers of Mr. Whitworth's 80-pounder gun, against the resistance offered by the thick iron sides of the floating battery Trusty. Several such experiments have been lately tried against this vessel both with the Armstrong gun and the ordinary smooth-bore 68-pounder, the results of which have all shown in a greater or less degree, that the floating batteries are, as a general rule, impervious to the heaviest shot, even at a point-blank range of 200 yards. With the smooth-bored 68, when used close, the dent made by the shot in the armour-plate has varied from 1 to 1½ and 2 inches in depth, and where three or more shots struck the same place the plate has been shattered to pieces, and the huge oak timber framing of the vessel behind the armour considerably started and shaken. No shot, however, has been forced into the body of the ship. With Armstrong guns the conical shot has very nearly passed through the four-inch iron slabs; but in no one instance, we believe, has it completely done so, and all the experiments with these latter rifled guns have entirely failed to send a projectile through into the body of the vessel. By some this want of success has been attributed to Sir William using the pointed conical shot, instead of a flat-fronted projectile, acting like a punch, with equal force over its whole surface. Last year, Mr. Whitworth reluctantly consented to rifle one of the ordinary cast-iron guns on his hexagonal principle, and with this, using a flat-headed shot of 70lb., he managed to force the missile completely through the four inches of metal though he failed to pierce the woodwork, without which no effect could be produced by any shot. In the course of these latter trials, Mr. Whitworth's cast-iron 80-pounder gun burst to fragments, and, as the trial was not considered by Mr. Whitworth to be as satisfactory as he could wish, he applied to the Admiralty to be permitted to make a fresh trial against the Trusty, with the 80-pounder of his own manufacture, with which such astonishing results of range and accuracy were obtained during the experiments at Southport in February last. Permission for the trial was at once accorded, and those plates of the Trusty which had been much injured and broken by some recent experiments with Armstrong's cannon were removed, and replaced by fresh slabs of the finest wrought iron, 4½ inches thick, and in every other respect equal in manufacture to the armour-plates which are being made for the Warrior at the yard of the Thames Ship-building Company. The Trusty, thus protected, and with a white target in the centre of each plate as a mark to fire at, was moored almost abreast of Sheerness, on the opposite side of the river, so that any shots which might miss the object would only traverse, without danger, the range of the Shoeburyness practice ground. Precautions were also taken to enable her to slip her moorings instantly, so that in case of her being struck below the water line she might be towed on shore by steamers waiting for that purpose. This was a very annecessary precaution, however, inasmuch as the shots were only allowed to be fired very high, so as to hit midway between the main and upper decks. As far, therefore, as any practical result is concerned as to the possibility of the plates under water being pierced, or so injured as to endanger the ship, the whole experiments could have been conducted on land, against a built-up target of the same construction as the ship's side; and this, too, in one-half the time and at less than one quarter of the expense which was incurred on Saturday.

Mr. Whitworth's gun was fixed on a naval traversing platform carriage, on board the Carnation gunboat, in the usual way. The carriage itself, though well finished, and of course immensely strong, like those for all the heavy guns in the navy, is but a clumsy affair after all, and shows how wide is the field for improvement open to those who shall undertake to reform and remodel these most important aids to good gunnery. We have improved our ships, our powder, and our shot; but the gun-carriage itself, on the efficiency of which all else so much depends, remains pretty much as it was on board the Great Harry, 300 years ago.

After having tried the effect of a flat-headed shot on the water, along which it, of course, made a tremendous furrow, the Carnation steamed from Southend, and took up her position abreast of the floating battery at about 200 yards' distance. Captains Hewlett and Schomberg were on board to witness the trials, and Mr. Bidder, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was also present, with the Hon. Captain Wrottesley, R.E. The Lords of the Admiralty arrived in the Vivid at about 1 o'clock, the Admiralty yacht Black Eagle, which was to have brought their lordships having broken down. The day was as unfavourable as could possibly be conceived for such experiments, as squalls of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning occurred at short intervals all the time, and the water was rough enough to make the little gunboat "lively" in the extreme.

The first shot was fired with a 12lb. charge of powder by Captain Hewlett, after some careful watching and adjustment of the gun, in order to counteract the rolling of the vessel. It struck the Trusty with a terrific "bang," which all heard on board the gunboat, though as on these occasions a mass of wrought-iron splinters generally comes back like a shower of grape humming through the air, all have to keep under cover till the danger from such mitraille has passed. The smoke, having cleared off, showed a clean hole, apparently right through the Trusty's side. A boat was at once despatched to the vessel, and the result of an examination showed that the shot had struck on the edge of two plates, passing clear through 4½ inches of wrought iron, and starting both plates the 1½ inches in an outward direction. After passing about 11 inches into the oak, the head of the projectile glanced against a massive bolt, which turned it up at a right angle to its former course, where it remained buried in the framing between the plates and the inside of the ship. Had it been a shell, and burst in this position, it would have ripped the plate off, or blown the main-deck timbers in. The next shot was fired with a 14lb. charge by the gunner on board the Carnation, who took a most accurate aim, and hit the small white target full in the centre of an armour-plate. This went completely through the side into the main deck of the Trusty, The hole it made in the plate was a clean hexagon precisely the size of the shot. It passed not only through the wooden side, but through one of the ribs of the ship, tearing off and smashing the iron knee, and covering the main deck with splinters of wood and iron. The shot, when found, was so hot that no one could touch it. It scarcely showed any sign of damage beyond being compressed to about an inch shorter, and consequently increased in its diameter at the head by about half an inch.

At this period of the experiments the Lords of the Admiralty arrived, and unfortunately, owing to a mistake with regard to the elevation of the distance-sight, and perhaps some anxiety to avoid hitting too low, the shot passed clear over the vessel. The fourth was also hit very high; nevertheless, though the gun was trained aft, and the shot therefore struck obliquely, it passed through the iron and sides, and struck the end of a deck beam, in which it buried itself. The fifth shot again pierced through the centre of a plate, and into the main deck of the ship, driving before it a mass of splinters and an immense iron bolt, which, from the position in which it was found, among the fragments of wood on the main deck, had evidently been dashed through and whirled about with a force only inferior to that of the projectile itself. It was noticed that at the instant of concussion between this shot and the vessel's side a broad sheet of intensely bright flame was emitted almost as if a gun had been fired from the Trusty in reply. The Duke of Somerset then, accompanied by Admiral Pelham, Admiral Maitland, and Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, went on board the floating battery, and minutely inspected the results of the trials as shown by the perforations in the iron and timbers. One thing which was shown very conclusively by this examination was, that the oak behind the iron plates could have offered very little resistance to the passage of the shot, inasmuch as it was so utterly rotten that in pinching the splinters they crumbled to an impalpable yellow powder between the fingers. Yet this vessel, than which no gunboat could by any possibility be more rotten, was, we are informed, built at one of her Majesty's dockyards. Timber, if so it may be called when in this condition, can never be regarded as affording a fair test of the resistance offered by such iron-sided ships as the Warrior, now being built at Blackwall, which, in addition to the 4½ inches of wrought iron, is further strengthened inside by 22 inches of the soundest teak beams laid transversely, and with half an inch of wrought iron inside these again.

The Duke of Somerset expressed himself completely satisfied with the result of the experiments, which certainly were conclusive as far as the Trusty was concerned.

No day has been named for the resumption of the experiments, which are, now that the power of the gun has been shown, comparatively needless, unless it is wished to prove the greatest range at which its immense force can be exerted with success. If the experiments are resumed, it would be well if they were better organised and arranged than on Saturday, when none seemed to know what was to be done. Better arrangements for ensuring discipline and regularity in the practice might also easily be made.

COINAGE OFFENCES.

A Bill brought in by the House of Lords has just been published, the object of which is to consolidate and amend the statute laws of the United Kingdom against offences relating to the coin. The bill enacts that whosoever shall make or counterfeit any coin intended to pass for any of the Queen's gold or silver coin, shall be guilty of felony, and shall be liable to penal servitude for life. Whosoever shall impair, diminish, or lighten any of the Queen's current gold or silver coin, with intent that the coin so impaired, diminished, or lightened may pass for the Queen's current gold or silver coin, shall, in England and Ireland, be guilty of felony, and in Scotland of a high crime and offence, and being convicted thereof shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be kept in penal servitude for any term not exceeding fourteen years and not less than three years—or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without solitary confinement.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The *Times* correspondent writes:—

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 6 P.M.—I cannot omit noticing an interesting article in the *Constitutionnel* of to-day, relating to passports. If there be any meaning in words, it indicates that the days of this odious system are well nigh numbered. The concluding passages of the article are as follows:—

"When we examine in its whole these laws on passports, which, issuing from a false principle, had in the beginning the pretension to note and guarantee even the morality of travellers; when we consider how doubtful are the services which it has rendered to society, and when, in our own time, we see it fall into desuetude, at least in the interior of the empire, it is difficult not to foresee that its end is at hand. Thank God! there are no longer in our times armed bands traversing France for pillage—vagabonds, thieves, and murderers—besting the good man, (Jacques Bonhomme) and driving him from his home' *Ordonnance de Francois I.*, September 25, 1539). In our days the powerful hand of the Government maintains everywhere order and security. The action of the law is exercised without obstacle. Among the population of the country, as well as in the towns, profound tranquility reigns. France, at the head of civilized nations, enjoys her glory and her greatness, and she gives to the world the admirable spectacle of her laws and her institutions. The Government of the Emperor, after having successfully accomplished reforms so great, can without danger, recognize this principle of free movement from one place to another, which the Constituent Assembly had written in our laws, but which it did not know how to maintain. As liberal, but more powerful, the Imperial Government will be as well able to maintain it as to proclaim it."

I much doubt whether the *Constitutionnel*, which is known to receive its "inspirations" in official regions, would venture to publish without authority, or without being certain of approval, the article of which the above are the closing sentences.

Marshal Vaillant is still at Milan, but his return to France will not be long delayed. The Marshal is waiting at Milan until the last orders for the evacuation of Italy shall have been executed. He will then embark at Genoa, and return directly

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday in the City Hall.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, the chair was taken by

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

The following members were present:—Aldermen—Roe, D.L., J.P.; Atkinson, Moyland, J.P.; P. D'Arcy, D.L., J.P.; Lambert, J.P.; Kinahan, C. Campbell, J.P.; Councillors—Gray, J.P.; Martin (Trinity Ward), M'Cann, Josephs, O'Neill, Kelch, Codd, J.P.; Durdin, Tagart, R. Kelly, J.P.; Ryan, Bonsall, Draper, French, Chambers, Baker, Tracey, Keatinge, Whelan, Martin (Fitzwilliam ward), Scally, Redmond, Acheson, Meehan, Robert O'Brien, Casson, J.P.; Plunkett, M'Swiney, Burke, Cordner, Price, J.P.; Lalor.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Mr. Farquhar, deputy-town clerk, read a report from the special Water Works Committee, together with a statement made to them by the sub-committee relative to the Water Works Bill No. 2.

The report of the special committee merely submitted to the Council the following statement, together with the notices of motion which will be found embodied in the proceedings.

Statement submitted to Special Water Works Committee by their sub-committee appointed to take charge of the "Dublin Corporation Water Works Bill."

The Council on the 31st day of March, 1860, having adopted the following resolution:—

"That after having read the opinion of Messrs. Brewster and Barry, importing that the corporation would not be justified in applying any portion of the pipe water funds to the prosecution of any measure, however desirable and meritorious, for improving the supply of water to the city of Dublin, the Council to resolve that no further application of any of the corporate funds be made for the purpose, but that the sub-committee having charge of the bill, No. 2, as introduced in accordance with the order of the House of Commons, be, and they are hereby authorised and ordered, to adopt the most energetic means of carrying it into law during the present session, provided the necessary funds can be raised by voluntary contributions or guarantee."

A guarantee fund was immediately subscribed by the citizens whose names are appended for the sums set respectively opposite their names:—

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Redmond Carroll), Alderman Roe, George, D.L., J.P.; Alderman Kinahan, Robert Henry, J.P.; Alderman Reynolds, John, J.P.; Alderman Moylan, Denis, J.P.; Alderman Campbell, John, J.P.; Alderman D'Arcy, John, D.L., J.P.; Alderman Curran, John Adye, Alderman Mackey, James W. J.P.; Councillor Codd, Francis, J.P.; Councillor Gray, John, J.P.; Councillor Dunne, Jeremiah, J.P.; Councillor Lalor, Nicholas J.; Councillor Redmond, Philip; Councillor Scally, John; Councillor Chambers, John; Councillor M'Cann, Joseph; Councillor Tagart, Philip; Councillor M'Swiney, Peter Paul; Councillor M'Vey, Edward; Councillor Keating, Richard; Councillor Kelch, John; Councillor Meehan, Simon; Councillor Kelly, Richard J.P.; Councillor M'Donnell, Sir Edward; Councillor Jameson, John; Benjamin Lee Guinness, Esq.; and Councillor O'Brien, £200 each.

Your sub-committee, in accordance with the foregoing resolution, placed themselves in communication with your Parliamentary agents and your consulting and city engineers, for the purpose of having all requisite steps taken to carry into effect the resolution of the council. On the 15th of April, Mr. Neville, city engineer, proceeded to London, where he was joined on the 18th by Councillor Gray, and, on the 19th, by Alderman Kinahan, two members of your sub-committee. Your bill came before the examiner of standing orders on the 19th, who was coerced by the rules of the house applicable to private bills to report that standing orders were not complied with, the bill No. 2 having been introduced in March by order of the house, and the standing orders requiring that all such bills should be introduced in December. Your Parliamentary agent prepared, in conjunction with your sub-committee and officers, a memorial and statement which was laid before the standing orders committee on the 27th of April, which had the effect of inducing the standing order committee to ask authority from the house to direct the examiner to inquire into the facts. The House of Commons thereon ordered the examiner to report specially on all the circumstances connected with the giving of notice for Bill No. 2. Your sub-committee found it necessary to remain in London during the entire of those proceedings, as events were continually arising which required special action to be taken, and special instructions to be given in reference to the proceedings. On the 7th of May the two members of your committee were joined by Councillor Codd; and Alderman Kinahan, having been compelled by urgent business to return to Dublin, Councillors Codd and Gray remained in London in charge of the bill.

The examiner, after a sitting of four hours, made his report, on which your sub-committee were confidently assured that the standing orders committee would allow the bill to be proceeded with. A careful statement in reference to this report of the examiner was prepared and laid before the standing orders committee, which sat on the 11th of May. After a sitting of about an hour, the committee were unable to waive the technical difficulties which it was not in their power to dispense with, and ruled "that standing orders were not complied with." Your sub-committee were advised that, inasmuch as this technical difficulty arose exclusively from the corporation having abandoned the Liffey portion of the plan (under circumstances which are fully known to your committee), and to confine their project to taking water from the two canals, at higher levels, and from the House of Commons, having ordered the Corporation, in consequence of this alteration, to bring in a bill (No. 2), the House would, on appealing to it, pass a resolution allowing the standing orders committee to waive technical difficulties, and permit your bill to be proceeded with. Your sub-committee, however, in consequence of circumstances which occurred in the course of an interview which they had with the heads of the Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, and the Grand Canal Company, on the morning of the day on which the standing orders committee arrived at their decision, declined making the appeal to the House, although they had the most perfect assurance that it would have been successful. Your sub-committee came to this determination because they apprehended that in the future progress of the bill they could not calculate on that cordial co-operation and support which they had a right to expect from the railway and canal companies, and because they felt that any delay caused by difficulties which might arise from this unpleasant state of affairs must endanger the passing of the bill at certain stages within the time specified by the rules of the Upper House. Under those circumstances, your sub-committee deemed it most prudent not to ask the House of Commons to sustain its own order to bring in the Bill No. 2, by allowing "the standing orders committee" to waive the technical difficulties.

Your sub-committee, desirous to avoid, as they have done during the entire of those proceedings, entering into minute details of their negociations with other public bodies, the discussion of which might lead to the creation of future difficulties, do not deem it necessary to dwell on the circumstances which influenced them in coming to the conclusion that they could not hope to receive that cordial aid from the canal and railway companies during the progress of the bill which was essential to its success—they would, however, recommend that if the Council still adhere to the idea of taking water exclusively from the canals, the contract with the canals be definitely concluded before any Parliamentary steps be taken on its basis. They would also venture to suggest that the special water committee would recommend the Council, in the future promotion of a water bill, not to allow any circumstances to induce it to alter its plan of operations after it has once decided deliberately and calmly what course to adopt, and thus to avoid placing itself in the position of being again thwarted by mere technical difficulties. We have to add that after the House of Commons had ordered the examiner to make the special report already referred to, your sub-committee received a communication from the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Secretary for Ireland, to the effect that the two city members, one of the members for the county, and Mr. George, M.P., had called on him to suggest that the Corporation bill be withdrawn, and a Government commission be issued for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the best available source of water supply for the City of Duplin, on the conditions that a bill founded on that report be prepared and promoted by the Corporation next session; that the costs of bills Nos. 1 and 2 should be paid under that bill, and that the sum to be expended on works should be fixed at about £150,000. We understood Mr. Cardwell to have expressed an unwillingness to put the authority of the Crown into motion unless with the entire concurrence of the Corporation; but, that if applied to by all parties he would give the matter a favourable consideration. Your sub-committee were favoured with an interview with Mr. Cardwell on this subject the day before the examiner sat to carry out the order of the house, which was manifestly given for the purpose of enabling the Corporation to proceed with the bill. We felt, in the first place, that we had no authority from the Corporation to withdraw the bill, as was proposed, and that, even if we had, it would be very unwise to do so at a moment when all parties admitted that the house had adopted a course of procedure which distinctly indicated its desire that the Corporation should have an opportunity of presenting its bill to a select committee of the house. The proceedings were at that stage that we had not time to consult the Corporation on the subject, as even one day's delay at that juncture might have had the effect of preventing the bill from passing its several stages in time to become law this session, and it seemed to us that the time for the Corporation to consider such a proposition would have been after the bill had passed standing orders, and during the interval that should necessarily have elapsed before the bill could be brought under the consideration of the select committee.—Dated 23rd day of May, 1860.

JOHN GRAY.
ROBERT HENRY KINAHAN.
FRANCIS CODD.

Dr. Gray said, that in compliance with the direction of the committee appointed to take charge of the water supply, he begged to move the following resolution:—

"That the Special Water Works Committee do continue their sittings with a view to the promotion of a bill in the next Session of Parliament for the supply of this city and the suburban districts with water, and that the committee do carefully consider all communications that may be made to them on the subject, and report on the same to this Council."

The statement which had been submitted as briefly as was possible, contained all the important facts connected with the proceedings relative to the Water Works Bill, which had taken place during the current session of Parliament. The bill had failed to be carried solely because of some minor technical difficulties, which the sub-committee could have got rid of if they pleased, and could have procured a decision on the merits of the bill before a select committee of the House of Commons. The merits of the bill had, however, never been discussed in any way—the bill was set aside solely upon a technicality—a technicality arising altogether from the course taken by the House of Commons in yielding to the opposition to have one bill substituted for another. The House of Commons required the committee of standing orders to declare that the standing orders had not been complied with, because of the question of time, and left it to the discretion of the sub-committee appointed by the Corporation to appeal to the House to set aside the question of time, and allow the bill to go before the select committee. The sub-committee did not, however, deem it prudent to adopt this course. The resolution which he now placed before them asked the Corporation to give directions to the committee of twenty-six to renew their proceedings in reference to the water question, and to make the necessary preparations to bring in a bill during the next session of Parliament. The nature of this resolution was, he apprehended, such as to secure perfect unanimity. There could be no difference of opinion between them as to the necessity of procuring for Dublin a proper supply of water. Liverpool had a good supply; Manchester, Leeds, Preston, Carlisle, Sheffield, and every other town in England of commercial note; Cork had an abundant supply of water at high-pressure, and also Belfast. Professor Hancock stated that in Belfast, owing to the high-pressure system, four fires out of every six that had occurred had been extinguished by the high-pressure plugs before the arrival of the water-engines. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt it was seriously contemplated by some parties to apply for a private bill to supply the city with water, and thus to take out of the hands of the representatives of the citizens all control in that respect. He was quite certain the majority of the citizens would not be content to sanction such a course, and he was equally certain some of the gentlemen on the opposition side of the house would not be willing to identify themselves with such a project. (Hear, hear) The Corporation was bound by charter and by law to supply the city with water; and, if the Corporation either hesitated or delayed or neglected this portion of their duty, then a case would be made for a private company to come in and interfere. Let any member of the Corporation only test the quality of the water which was at present supplied from the low and filthy harbour level of the Grand Canal—let him smell the water, let him drink it, and if that man felt comfortable for the succeeding six hours, he would not envy his taste, though he certainly would envy his power of stomach. (Laughter) The accumulation of filth in the basin supplied from this low source was not the natural and ordinary accumulation, but the deposit of matter suspended in solution in the water which was derived from this harbour level, and which constituted the source of supply to the greater part of the southern districts of the city. (Hear, hear.) The basin, upon a recent inspection by him (Dr. Gray), contained a quantity of black, filthy slime, which, if any man saw in the back premises of his concerns, he would have instantly removed for the sake of the health of his family. Though it was being now removed, before a month elapsed a similar deposit, to the extent of several tons, would be found deposited in the basin. Upon this ground alone the Corporation was bound to take speedy action; and he hoped gentlemen would merge all their differences, and apply themselves to the question of procuring for the city a proper supply of water. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Kinahan seconded the resolution. He bore testimony to the truth of Dr. Gray's statement as regarded the bad quality of the water supplied to the southern districts of the city; and he expressed his conviction that until they got water at a high level at the south side of the city, the water never could be good or wholesome. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whelan addressed the house in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward) said he was not surprised at the course adopted on the present occasion by the Special Water Works Committee, when he considered their antecedents. If this was an ordinary question, the Council would be entitled to have the report read and laid on the table for future consideration; but, the Special Water Works Committee had, by the process of giving notice in the way they did, avoided the operation of the standing orders, and it became perfectly futile to require that the report should be on the table for the usual period. They were now called on, at the first meeting of the Council after these important proceedings had taken place, to come to a definite conclusion, and to place unlimited powers in the hands of this Special Water Works Committee. The report referred to a proposition made on behalf of the Government, for the purpose of issuing a commission of inquiry into the best mode of supplying Dublin with water.

Mr. Codd—That is a mistake. There was no such proposition made on behalf of the Government.

Alderman Lambert wished to know if the report or Dr. Gray's resolution was under consideration?

The Lord Mayor said the report had been merely read for the information of the Council.

Mr. Martin said that though technically they might not be considering the report, it was substantially embodied in Dr. Gray's resolution. If he had been correctly informed, certain members of Parliament, seeing the amount of difference of opinion that existed among the citizens and the Corporation on the water supply, suggested to the Chief Secretary for Ireland that the Government should delay the further progress of the bill, and issue a Royal Commission to inquire into all the facts, and that this Royal Commission should report on what was the proper mode of supplying the city with water, which decision should be accepted by all parties as a final decision of the question. This proposition seemed to him (Mr. Martin) extremely reasonable. Mr. Cardwell required the assent of all parties to this proposition. Mr. Brophy, who represented in London the opposition to the measure, gave his assent to all the conditions named; but it met with a complete refusal on the part of the gentlemen who represented the Corporation. It was said the commission would cost £5,000. He believed that was an overestimate, but even supposing it cost double that sum, he had no hesitation in saying it was the best and most prudent course to adopt. (Hear, hear.) The scant measure of courtesy adopted by the Corporation committee towards the gentlemen who presumed to differ from them, and the secrecy of their proceedings had created a feeling of distrust in them, and the public never would be satisfied with any scheme propounded by them. It appeared that whatever scheme the committee agreed to should be carried, *per fas aut nefas*. (No, no, and hear, hear.) He repeated this was the case, because it was futile to distinguish between the committee and the majority of that house. Dr. Gray had adverted to the necessity of a good water supply. That was admitted on all sides, and it was because he admitted it that he was the advocate of a commission of inquiry. (Hear, hear.) With respect to stopping the spread of fires by the proposed increased supply, and preventing the loss of life which had been occasioned by them, it was all bagatelle. Those fires and accidents would occur under the best regulated system, as was the case in London and Liverpool. The public opinion out of doors was decidedly opposed to the Water Works Committee, and as to the threat of a private company taking the management of this question out of the hands of the Corporation, it was a bugbear existing only in the imagination of a few gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) It was rather a suspicious circumstance that it was only recently complaints had been made with respect to the supply of water to the South side of the city. It was a matter of fact that between the canal and the basin at Portobello there had existed a strata of stone through which the water was filtered before it passed into the basin, but that strata had been removed, and the water allowed to rush into the basin with perfect freedom. Why was that done? He had made inquiry on the subject, and he was told that the strata of stones were removed because they became filled with coagulated mud, and stopped the pressure of the water. This mud, however, could have been cleaned weekly or daily, if necessary; but the strata should not, under any circumstances, have been removed. At the North side the supply of water was abundant and excellent, and yet the water came through the canal. This was, however, to be accounted for by the fact that at the Blessington-street basin there was a small filtering apparatus, which had not yet been removed, for the purpose of promoting this canal scheme. (Hear, hear.) He had been always in favour of a canal project, but the particular canal project propounded by the committee had not met with the approbation of a single independent engineer or authority outside the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin, in conclusion, proposed the following amendment:—"In the opinion of this Council it is desirable that the Government should issue a commission to inquire into the entire subject of the best mode of supplying the city with water."

Mr. Durdin seconded the amendment. He advocated the appointment of a commission, on the ground that they would be supplied with better information on the subject of a water supply than any committee appointed by the Corporation.

Mr. Codd said they were all agreed as to the necessity for an improved supply of water, and as to the duty of the Corporation to promote a bill for that purpose. Mr. Martin had talked of unrestrained powers being conferred upon the special committee, but the terms of Dr. Gray's resolution negatived such an allegation. The insinuation of Mr. Martin, that the filtering stones to which he had alluded were rendered to promote a certain object was unworthy of him, and unbecoming of the course which he had habitually adopted in that house. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Martin had said that the citizens were opposed to the Corporation on this question, but he would inform him that even three-fourths of the committee which had been formed outside of doors to oppose the last bill of the Corporation refused to lend themselves to anything opposed to the rights and interests of the Corporation, and rested their opposition solely on the ground that they had not been afforded time to understand it. The existence of a special water works committee was necessary, even supposing a Royal commission was issued to-morrow; but he warned the Council against proclaiming to the world that they themselves were incapable of arriving at a proper conclusion on this question—that they were incapable of performing the duty which the law imposed upon them. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the house to declare that no matter how individual members might feel themselves warranted in misrepresenting the conduct of the committee, the committee itself had not forfeited their confidence or respect, but had carried out their instructions faithfully and efficiently. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Lambert said he could not support Mr. Martin's amendment. He felt that by doing so he would be abrogating the powers conferred upon the Corporation. (Hear, hear.) He looked with no favour upon a Government inquiry. He considered that a committee of 26 gentlemen appointed by that house could investigate the subject more satisfactorily than any Royal commission. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Atkinson spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Tracey deprecated the course of conduct pursued by the committee, as having led to useless expense.

Alderman Roe suggested to Mr. Martin the propriety of withdrawing his amendment.

Mr. Price advised the same course.

Mr. Martin said that, having consulted with a gentleman (Mr. Wigam) who had taken an active part in the question, he begged to withdraw his amendment, as, probably, that course would tend to the ultimate settlement of the question. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor then put the resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Martin then moved that the gentlemen at present on the Pipe Water Committee, and not on the Special Water Works Committee, should be placed thereon. These names included those of Mr. Price and Mr. Vance.

Mr. Draper seconded the motion.

Mr. Codd opposed the motion.

The Lord Mayor put the resolution, and declared it lost.

A division having been called for, the following members voted for the resolution:—Aldermen Atkinson, Lambert; Councillors Vereker, Price, Durdin, Cordner, Draper, Martin (Fitzwilliam Ward), Whelan, Vance, Pilkington, Burke, French, Tracey. Against—Aldermen Kinahan, Mackey, Moylan, Roe, Darcy, Campbell; Councillors Kelch, Martin (Trinity Ward), Kelly, Acheson, Chambers, Codd, Casson, Redmond, Tagart, Meehan, Ryan, O'Neill, Lalor, Plunkett, O'Brien, Scally, Macan, Richard Kelly, Gray, M'Swiney, Keating, Josephs—14 for, and 28 against, the motion.

Alderman Roe begged to submit the following resolution, of which he had given notice:—

"That the cordial thanks of the Council are eminently due and be hereby given to the sub-committee, Messrs. Gray, Codd, and Kinahan, for the great trouble which they have taken, and the time they have devoted to procure a better supply of water for the citizens of Dublin."

Mr. Richard Kelly seconded the motion.

Mr. Martin, (Fitzwilliam Ward) Mr. Tracy, Mr. Whelan, Mr. Draper, Mr. French, Mr. Price spoke against the motion.

Mr. Acheson was in favour of the motion, and said that although he was a conservative and a Protestant he had been misrepresented by his own party for the independent part he took upon the Water Works question. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor put the resolution which he declared carried.

A division being then called for, the following members voted for the resolution:—Aldermen Mackey, Atkinson, Moylan, Roe, Campbell; Councillors Acheson, Vereker, Kelch, Roe, Martin (Trinity Ward), Casson, Chambers, Redmond, Lalor, Macan, Richard Kelly, O'Neill, M'Swiney, Plunkett, Keating, Jameson, Josephs, O'Brien, Scally. Against—Martin (Trinity Ward), Draper, Tagart, Meehan, Price, Pilkington, Burke, Trench, Tracey—26 for, and 9 against.

Dr. Gray returned thanks for this expression of confidence on the part of the Corporation.

A discussion then arose, on a report for confirmation from Committee No. 3, relative to the propriety of taking proceedings against Mr. Sidney Herbert, for the recovery of lands called Bagotrath. It was ultimately resolved that the same agent should be empowered to serve notice of trial for this purpose.

The Council then adjourned.

RESTORATION OF THE APPARENTLY DROWNED.

At the present bathing season, the following directions for the restoration of the apparently dead from drowning cannot fail to be of essential service. They are those of the late Dr. Marshall Hall, and are the results of the latest discoveries. The favourable opinion of the principal medical bodies, and of three hundred medical men in this country, as also those of the chief medical bodies on the Continent, have been obtained by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution on the subject. These directions have been extensively circulated by the Institution throughout the United Kingdom and in the colonies. They are also in use in her Majesty's fleet, and have been translated into French, German, Spanish, and Swedish:—

Send immediately for medical assistance, blankets, and dry clothing, but proceed to treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, whether on shore or afloat. The points to be aimed at are, first and immediately, the restoration of breathing and the prevention of any further diminution of the warmth of the body; and, secondly, after breathing is restored, the promotion of warmth and circulation. The efforts to restore breathing, and to prevent any further diminution of the warmth of the body, must be commenced immediately and energetically, and must be persevered in for several hours, or until a medical man has pronounced that life is extinct. Efforts to promote warmth and circulation must be deferred until natural breathing has been restored.

TO RESTORE BREATHING.

To Clear the Throat—

1. Place the patient on the floor or ground, with his face downwards, and one of his arms under the forehead, in which position all fluids will escape by the mouth, and the tongue itself will fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free. Assist this operation by wiping and cleansing the mouth.

2. If satisfactory breathing commences, adopt the treatment described below to promote Warmth and Natural Breathing. If there be only slight breathing—or no breathing, or if it fail, then—

To Excite Breathing—

3. Turn the patient well and instantly on the side, and—

4. Excite the nostrils with snuff, hartshorn, smelling-salts, or tickle the throat with a feather, &c., if they are at hand. Rub the chest and face warm, and dash cold water on it.

5. If there be no success, lose not a moment, but instantly

To Imitate breathing—

6. Replace the patient on the face, raising and supporting the chest well on a folded coat or other article of dress.

7. Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, back again; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly about fifteen times in the minute, or once every four seconds, occasionally varying the side.

[By placing the patient on the chest, the weight of the body forces the air out; when turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and air enters the chest.]

8. On each occasion that the body is replaced on the face, make uniform but efficient pressure with brisk movement, on the back between and below the shoulder-blades or bones on each side, removing the pressure immediately before turning the body on the side [the first measure increases the expiration, the second commences inspiration.]

_ The result is—respiration or natural breathing,] and—if not too late—life.

Cautions.

1. Be particularly careful to prevent persons crowding round the body.

2. Avoid all rough usage and turning the body on the back.

3. Under no circumstances hold the body up by the feet.

TO PREVENT ANY FURTHER DIMINUTION OF WARMTH.

N.B.—These efforts must be made very cautiously, and must not be such as to promote warmth and circulation rapidly; for if circulation is induced before breathing has been restored, the life of the patient will be endangered. No other effect, therefore, should be sought from them than the prevention of evaporation, and its result, the diminution of the warmth of the body.

1. Expose the face, neck, and chest, except in severe weather (such as heavy rain, frost, or snow).

2. Dry the face, neck, and chest, as soon as possible with handkerchiefs or anything at hand; and then dry the hands and feet.

3. As soon as a blanket or other covering can be obtained, strip the body; but if no covering can be immediately procured, take dry clothing from the bystanders, dry and reclothe the body, taking care not to interfere with the efforts to restore breathing.

Cautions.

1. Do not roll the body on casks.

2. Do not rub the body with salt or spirits.

3. Do not inject tobacco-smoke or infusion of tobacco.

4. Do not place the patient in a warm bath.

N.B.—The directions are printed in parallel columns to avoid confusion, and to insure that the efforts to obtain both objects shall be carried on at the same time.

Treatment after natural breathing has been restored.—To promote warmth and circulation.—1. Commence rubbing the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and energy, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. [by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.] The friction must be continued under the blanket, or over the dry clothing. 2. Promote the warmth of the body by the application of hot flannels, bottles, or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, and to the soles of the feet. 3. If the patient has been carried to a house after respiration has been restored, be careful to let the air play freely about the room. 4. On the restoration of life, a teaspoonful of warm water should be given; and then, if the power of swallowing have returned small quantities of wine, warm brandy and water, or coffee, should be administered. The patient should be kept in bed and a disposition to sleep encouraged.

General Observations.—The above treatment should be persevered in for several hours, as it is an erroneous opinion that persons are irrecoverable because life does not soon make its appearance, cases having been successfully treated after persevering for many hours.

Appearances which generally accompany Death.—Breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half-closed; the pupils dilated; the jaws clenched; the fingers semi-contracted; the tongue approaches to the under edges of the lips, and these, as well as the nostrils, are covered with a frothy mucus. Coldness and pallor of surface increase.

Royal National Life-Boat Institution, London, May, 1860.

MANCHESTER LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION BRANCH.—This branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution has forwarded an additional contribution of £150 to the parent society. In addition to the two lifeboats which the institution has at Lytham and Fleetwood, measures will forthwith be taken to establish, if practicable, a new lifeboat station at Southport. The incidental expenditure of the National Institution on its 108 lifeboat establishments is very large. Surely we should not grudge such a society a little pecuniary help, when we read that it has expended on lifeboat establishments nearly £37,000, and has voted 88 gold and 650 silver medals for distinguished services, besides pecuniary rewards amounting to almost £13,000, while it has been the means of preserving no less than 11,401 of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF CHANCERY APPEAL—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Justice of Appeal, and the Hon. Baron Hughes.)

Hunt, owner and petitioner.

This was an appeal from an order of the Landed Estates Court, made by Judge Dobbs, on the 13th February last, by which Mr. Dixon O'Keefe, was entitled to a conveyance of 154 statute acres, instead of 142, which quantity of land the owner and petitioner, Hunt, contended he only had purchased. Mr. Hunt was the owner of two denominations of land in the county Tipperary, called Shanballyduff and Monara, which, on his petition, were disposed of in the Landed Estates Court. Shanballyduff was divided into four lots, one of which (that above named Monara) constituted the fifth. The question in the case turned upon the description which had been given of the ground by the rental. The acreage of lot 1 was set forth as "142a. 2r. 6p., statute measure," but in the appended column of observations it was stated to comprise 154 acres. Mr. O'Keefe purchased the lot for a sum of £2,250, and the petitioner was declared the purchaser of lot 4. Subsequently the former claimed to have purchased in his lot a plantation containing 12 acres, but this was disputed by Mr. Hunt, who averred that the plantation formed no part of the property purchased by Mr. O'Keefe, but that it had always remained in his own hands. The judge decided that he (Mr. O'Keefe) was entitled to the 154 acres. The appeal lay from this declaration.

The Court varied the order of Judge Dobbs, by discharging the purchaser from his purchase.

Turner v. Robinson.

This case—an appeal from the decision of the Master of the Rolls, relating to the question of copyright in connexion with the painting called "The Death of Chatterton,"—was called on, but stands fixed for this (Tuesday) morning.

Reddy v. Meehan.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the Lord Chancellor, who had dismissed the petition with costs. On the 29th of April, 1859, the petitioner Bridget Ruddy, the administratrix of the late Matthew Rogan, filed a petition against the Rev. James Meehan, and others, reciting an indenture of demise, dated 10th March, 1790, by which William Kirkwood willed certain property in Killala, for a term of 99 years, at a yearly rent of £6, with a covenant for renewal. The respondents became the owners of the Kirkwood interest, and the petitioner prayed to be declared entitled under the covenant for renewal, and that they (the respondents), might be restrained from further prosecuting proceedings instituted by them in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover possession from her. The respondents' case was that, on the ground of laches, the petitioner had no title, and also that there had been dilapidation and waste of premises. It was likewise urged, on behalf of the respondents, that John Rogan, or any person deriving under him, had not paid their portion of the purchase money of the perpetuity from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as was stipulated in an endorsement upon the original lease. The petitioner now sought to have the order of the Chancellor, dismissing the petition, revised, on the grounds that the lease contained a *toties quoties* covenant of renewal, and that the endorsement was not intended to be binding on Rogan.

The Court, having heard the arguments, dismissed the appeal, upholding the original judgment.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Keane v. Gaskill.

This was an injunction petition filed by the petitioner, John Thomas Keane, to restrain the respondent, Peter Penn Gaskill, from proceeding on a judgment obtained against him for the sum of £876, being arrears of rent of the lands of Shanagarry, county of Cork. The defences filed by the petitioner had been set aside and judgment entered for the respondent, on the ground that the petitioner had no defence at law. Execution was stayed until the first day of the present term, the petitioner alleging that he had an equitable defence.

Mr. Serjeant Lawson opened the case for the petitioner, alleging, amongst other defences, an abatement in the rent of £92 2s 1d. That abatement was stated to have been effected in March, 1850.

His Lordship asked if the documents in support of the statements were in court?

Mr. Serjeant Lawson said they were not.

His Lordship said he would allow the motion to stand until Monday next, when, if the affidavits were in court, he would decide the question of the costs of the day.

Kielty v. Jessop.

Mr. Lefroy, Q.C., applied that this case should be postponed. It was an application to change the venue, and, in consequence of some important affidavits in the case not being ready, it was necessary to postpone it.

The Master of the Rolls said he remembered it was tried before the Lord Chief Baron at the last assizes, when the jury disagreed. It was one of these unfortunate cases between landlord and tenant. He would allow it to stand until Monday next.

Jackson v. Doyne.

Mr. O'Hara applied for liberty to examine *viva voce* at the hearing. Mr. Lewis, who had been solicitor for Mr. Charles Doyne, of Newtown Park, under whom the respondents claimed. The petition was filed to set aside a bill of the late Mr. Charles Doyne, of Newtown Park, by which he devised certain lands, called Ballywalter, to Mr. Robert Stephen Doyne, the respondent. Mr. Lewis, senior, now deceased, had been the solicitor for Mr. Charles Doyne, and had in his possession certain marriage articles stated in the answering affidavits. Since his death these documents were missing, and a search had been made amongst the papers by Mr. Corcoran, the respondent's solicitor, and the present Mr. Lewis. Mr. Corcoran sent an affidavit to Mr. Lewis to swear verifying the search in question, but he did not swear the affidavit, and it became necessary to examine him *viva voce*.

Mr. Malley appeared for the petitioner, who claimed to be entitled to the lands in question, and although he would not oppose the application on the ground that the notice of motion improperly asked for the costs, as he was sure the court would only make the usual order, yet it became necessary for the respondent to examine this respondent (Mrs. Selina Doyne), who is the aunt of the petitioner, in respect of certain imputations cast by her upon the petitioner, and also in reference to other matters stated in the petition. If the court would give the order to cross-examine, it might be more convenient.

His Lordship said he could not give the order in that form, but he would allow the witness to be examined at the hearing. As to the examination of Mr. Lewis, the respondent would have considerable difficulty in acting on the order, as it had been established by Sir J. Romilly, and on appeal, that a solicitor cannot be compelled to answer in respect of documents in his possession, if he has not been fully paid off. He would make the order, however, although it probably would not be available if the objection were made at the hearing.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Esther Flood was charged with the unlawful possession of a handkerchief for which she could not satisfactorily account.—She was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

William Dowdall was charged by Police-constable 147 A. with having violently assaulted him while in the discharge of his duty.—He was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Thomas M'Mahon, who had belonged to a Militia Regiment, was charged by a youth named John Carr, who also belonged to the same regiment, with stealing his boots and cap. It appeared from the evidence that both parties were drinking together in a public-house, when the prisoner took off complainant's boots and sold them to get more liquor. He also sold his own boots for the same purpose. The cap was got in his possession when arrested.—He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

John M'Loughlin, a young man, was charged with wilfully obstructing several young ladies while proceeding through Hendrick-street, to church. The constable who arrested him deposed that he saw him seize several of the complainants by their dresses, and act so rudely that they had to leave the footpath, and walk in the carriageway; his object appeared to be to annoy them. He was severely reprimanded by the magistrate (Mr. Stronge), and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, without bail or fine.

A young woman, named Anne Fay, was charged by an old woman named Catherine Vaughan, with having violently assaulted her some weeks ago, by striking her on the back of the head with a stone and stick. Complainant was seriously injured, and under medical treatment up to the present time.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Margaret Hopkins was charged by William Foley, a ticket taker on the Midland Great Western Railway, with travelling from Mullingar to Dublin, yesterday, without a ticket, or paying the proper fare.—She was ordered to pay a fine of ten shillings.

The Most Rev. Dr. Mullock, Bishop of Newfoundland, has collected £1,000 for the Pope.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—The fourth *conversazione* of the season was held on Friday evening, at the Bridgewater Gallery, which was kindly appropriated for the purpose by the Earl of Ellesmere, the president. The whole suite of the gallery was lighted up, and produced a splendid effect, lined as the walls were with the most magnificent works of art. There was a brilliant assemblage of from 700 to 800 ladies and gentlemen in evening dress. The Earl of Ellesmere, accompanied by members of his family, took the chair at a few minutes after eight o'clock, when Henry Ottley, Esq., the honorary secretary, commenced the proceedings of the evening by reading a paper on the Italian and Dutch schools, with more particular reference to the Bridgewater collection. The paper was listened to with great attention, and at its conclusion a concert of vocal and instrumental music was given, under the direction of M. Benedict, the conductors being M. Benedict, Mr. Alfred Gilbert, and Herr Schachner.—*London paper.*

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN CORNWALL.—A Scotch friend in this, the most genial clime in England, writes:—"This past winter has been the most inclement, and the spring the latest, that I have experienced since I came to Cornwall. In many cases winter keep for stock was all consumed before the fields afforded a full bite of grass. In consequence of that scarcity I was obliged to sell off some old ewes and their lambs sooner than I intended. However, I made 55s. for a ewe and a lamb. Beef and mutton have been selling very high for some time. Good beef is now worth from 65s. to 70s. per cwt. I sold my fat bullocks some weeks ago, and at that time did not make more than three guineas per cwt. However, that is a good price, and I have no objection to sell all my fat cattle during my lease at the same figure. During the last eight or ten days we have had some very welcome and genial showers, and vegetation has made a great progress. The weather is more warm and beautiful, and grass abundant. The orchards are showing a very rich blossom, and, with a continuance of the present fine weather, fruit no doubt will be plentiful. In consequence of these prospects, cider has rather dropped in price. I have some first-rate stuff in cellar."

STATE OF THE WEATHER, &c.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Drogheda, 28th May.

Since my last letter on the weather it has still continued changeable, scarcely remaining in the same state more than three or four hours at a time. A stiff breeze has been blowing during the past week, accompanied alternately by showers, some of which have been very heavy, and a strong sun. Nothing could be more favourable than the appearance of the crops. Wheat, oats, and even barley, are springing up vigorously; grass is flourishing, and the potato is far over the second covering, and never looked more healthy. On the whole, the gloomy prospect of Spring has totally disappeared, and never were more cheering expectations entertained of an abundant harvest.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—Owing to the recent favourable weather, the crops in the neighbourhood of Omagh have made rapid progress of late, and there is the promise of an abundant harvest. An average quantity of oats has been sown. Grass has grown rapidly during the last three weeks. The meadows promise a fair crop this season, and the earlier grasses are expected soon to be ready for mowing. Clover and rye-grass are also making great progress, and some fields are already partially cut. There is a large quantity of flaxseed in the ground. The season, for so far, has been favourable for its growth, and although the severity of the early part of the year has caused farmers to be somewhat tardy in putting in the seed—the sowing being still incomplete in some instances—yet a good crop is expected. Potatoes are fast cropping above the clay, and although there cannot be a decided opinion formed at present as to the success or failure of this crop, it may be said that it promises well. It is expected that there will be less turnip seed planted this year than last season, but to meet this defect there will be a larger quantity of mangel wurtzel. But little wheat has been sown in this neighbourhood. Farmers have reason to be well satisfied with the present appearance of the crops. A plentiful yield of fruit is expected this season.

RIBBONISM IN THE KING'S COUNTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARSONSTOWN, MAY 26.—A respectable farmer named Keiran Kenny, a tenant on the Clonlyon Glebe lands, near Ferbane, found on yesterday morning a Rockite notice posted on a tree in his garden, threatening him with the dire penalties of the agrarian code, if he did not surrender two acres of his land, on the same state, which he had purchased for £10, from a neighbour of his who had emigrated two months ago. This exercise of tenant-right did not, as vendor, two of whom, named Patrick and Thomas Heavy, were overheard some days ago expressing, in unmistakeable terms, their determination to appeal to the Ribbon tribunal, should Kenny persist in retaining possession of the land. Intimation of the finding of the notice having reached Sub-Inspector Croghan, of Ferbane, both the Heavys were apprehended, and on Kenny's informations, were brought before John G. King, Esq., of Ballylin, by Head-constable Finn, of that station, and were bound over to keep the peace for two years, themselves in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, no evidence to warrant their committal being available.

FOUNDERING OF AN AMERICAN LINER.

NEW YORK, MAY 10.—The mate of the Roger Stewart was taken off a small piece of wreck, May 1, lat. 36, long. 72, by the Rockingham, arrived here, which saw several of the bales of cotton afloat. The cook and five men were picked up by the Western Sea, for Wilmington, and others are supposed to have been saved by a barque the same morning. The Roger Stewart foundered on the 30th of April, after encountering a hurricane

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

QUEENSTOWN, MONDAY.—Per Canada steamship:—The brig Matrona, of Sunderland, Captain Wats, from Havana to Falmouth, foundered on the 30th ultimo. Crew picked up and landed at Norfolk, by the schooner Anna Smith, of Wilmington. The British brig Raymond Horton, from Apalachicola to Liverpool, was spoken on the 10th instant, twenty miles east of Cape Cod, with rudder-head gone, and making for the nearest port. New York, 15th May, 1860.

MILITIA—SOUTH MAYO ROYAL RIFLES.

This smart Militia corps, numbering over 300 men, was disembodied on Saturday, at Westport, after having been inspected by Colonel Smith, C.B., before whom they were put through several battalion and light infantry movements by Major Percy Lea (late 25th Regiment) commanding, which were performed with wonderful precision and accuracy, considering the short time, 27 days, the regiment was together. The officers who attended the training were—Lieutenant-Colonel Rutledge (part of the time on leave), Major Lea, Captains Howe Browne, Roger Palmer, Dominick E. Browne, Walter Butler; Lieutenants Taaffe Farrell, Annesley Knox; Ensigns Buchanan, R. Browne, and Larminie; Captain and Adjutant Butcher, Surgeon Burke, and Quartermaster Dodd. Officers absent—Captains the Hon. Denis Bingham and Blake; Lieutenants Charles Bingham Dillon, Cuffe, and F. Rutledge. Three Ensigncies vacant.

At the Mallow foot races the Silver Cup was won by Mr. Thomas O'Connor, against eight competitors.

IRISH REMITTANCES.—Most of the remittances from America used to come in the shape of orders from a shipping firm in America to one in Liverpool, and they entailed on the recipient some expense in being passed through a banking house, and in order to remedy this the National Bank have made arrangements by which drafts will be issued in America, and paid at their establishments.

THE ROSCOMMON MILITIA.—The above regiment was inspected on Wednesday last, the 23rd inst., by Colonel Mauleverer, and who, we are happy to say, was highly pleased to find them so far advanced in the New Drill, for which a great deal of credit is due, and was given by the gallant Colonel, to Captain and Adjutant Lloyd. The regiment was disembodied on Saturday. We must in justice say that their conduct during the 27 days' training was in accordance with the high character which they previously obtained.—*Roscommon Gazette.*

SUDDEN DEATHS.—The increase of sudden deaths in Ireland within the last six weeks has naturally given rise to much alarm, and in Limerick no less than twelve having been recorded within that period of persons in the apparent enjoyment of rude health—that nervous individuals are very much terrified. In the present instance the uncertainty of life was never more strikingly instanced than in the person of Mr. George T. Hill, Head-Inspector of the Limerick markets, which office he filled since their formation, under the Limerick market trustees, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public at large. On Wednesday he discharged his duties at the market with his accustomed activity, zeal, and ability, without evincing the slightest symptom of illness; on the contrary, he was more than usually in good spirits, and throughout the day to its close was vigorous and lively in business transactions. He returned to his residence at the accustomed hour for dinner, passed the evening in domestic intercourse, and retired to bed quite well. On Thursday morning he breakfasted, and was about leaving the house for the markets when, melancholy to relate, he fell down dead, to the inexpressible grief of the family by whom he was surrounded. Medical aid was at once called in, but to no effect, as the vital spark had fled—the doctors giving it as their opinion that death was caused by heart disease. The unexpected demise of so useful and experienced an officer is universally regretted by his friends and fellow-citizens.—*Limerick Examiner.*

FIRE IN GLASGOW—THREE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—On Friday morning, about one o'clock, fire broke out in the premises of Malcolm M'Donald, cab proprietor, situated at No. 22, Shaftesbury-street, Anderston. The premises were constructed of wood, and the fire spread with such rapidity, that three horses were burned to death, and three cabs and a quantity of hay and straw destroyed. The damage, we understand, is covered by insurance.—*Glasgow Herald.*

FAGGING WORK OF PRIVATE SECRETARIES.—"Do you mean work? I thought you had about the easiest berth in the whole Civil Service." "Ah! that's just the mistake that people make. Because we don't cover whole reams of foolscap paper at the rate of fifteen lines to a page, and five words to a line, people think that we private secretaries have got nothing to do. Look here," and he tossed over scornfully a dozen or so of little notes. "I tell you what, Mark; it is no easy thing to manage the patronage of a Cabinet Minister. Now I am bound to write to every one of these fellows a letter that will please him; and yet I shall refuse to every one of them the request which he asks." "That must be difficult." "Difficult is no word for it. But, after all, it consists chiefly in the knack of the thing. One must have the wit 'from such a sharp and waspish word as No to pluck the sting.' I do it every day, and I really think that the people like it." "Perhaps your refusals are better than other people's acquiescences." "I don't mean that at all. We private secretaries have all to do the same thing. Now, would you believe it? I have used up three lifts of note paper already in telling people that there is no vacancy for a lobby messenger in the Petty Bag Office. Seven peeresses have asked for it for their favourite footmen. But there—there's the Lord Petty Bag."—*Cornhill Magazine for June.*

Mr. William Pentland, of Lurgan, has been appointed a Commissioner of her Majesty's Superior Courts of Common Law in Ireland (for the county of Armagh), for taking affidavits at Lurgan.

GLASGOW MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—Friday night the prizes to the successful competitors of the different classes, during the session 1859-60, were distributed in the hall of the Institution. There was a large attendance, which consisted chiefly of the pupils of the classes.

A message dated Palermo, 20th, states that a rumour was current that Garibaldi had obtained a decided victory at Monreale.

The Hon. Col. Bernard, M.P., has returned to Bandon for the holidays from attending his Parliamentary duties.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Malta accounts state, at Messina, on 22nd, order was maintained, but everything was ripe for an outbreak, in case Garibaldi succeeds in entering Palermo, of which there was scarcely a doubt. The last accounts left him marching upon Monreale, where the Royalists had concentrated their forces, including the garrison of Palermo, where he was looked for on 22nd. His force was then estimated at 15,000; but, according to a report which had reached Messina, it is said to have been subsequently swelled to 40,000.

According to an intercepted despatch from the General commanding the Royal forces at Alcamo, out of 5,000 they lost 2,300 in killed, and of the wounded no mention is made. As the insurgents have, no quarter, for their war cry, this column in the returns is unnecessary.

The Amphion, steam frigate, had embarked the money securities and valuables of the British residents at Palermo, and the Hannibal was to receive the residents on the 20th.

Many of the Royal troops who retreated to Palermo died of fatigue. A Neapolitan Colonel, who was taken prisoner, also died.

SARDINIA—CESSION OF SAVOY AND NICE.

TURIN, MAY 27.—The discussion on the Treaty of Cession was resumed to-day, in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Bottero demonstrated that Nice never had sympathies with France, and declared, without wishing to overthrow the Ministry, he should vote against the Treaty, in order that Nice might fall under the Italian rule. He also said, Nice is embodied in one man, and that is Garibaldi. Can it be said, then, that Nice is not Italian? Deputy Ferrain said, France is with us, because her mission is against the Treaty of Vienna. Napoleon represents both absolutism and revolution. He desires to oppose the Treaty of 1815 with us, but the policy of Count Cavour compromises Italy. The cession of Savoy and Nice is a mistake. Do not let us be ungrateful to Napoleon, but let us not give away our lands. Our alliance with France is the alliance of the weak with the strong. The House of Savoy should adopt a revolutionary policy. Deputy Ferrain announced he would vote against the Treaty.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Letters by Calcutta mails arrived. Dates are Calcutta, April 22nd, Hong Kong, 14th.

No difficulty was expected in carrying out Mr. Wilson's taxation scheme.

In Bengal the Indigo districts were becoming quiet.

Major M'Pherson is dead.

In China a dearth of rice was expected.

The clipper Fiery Cross was lost in the Palawan passage.

The other news anticipated.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHITWORTH'S EIGHTY-POUNDER AT THE NORE.

Experiments were tried in the Nore on Saturday, with Whitworth's eighty-pounder, upon wrought iron plates, four and a-half inches thick; the first shot went clean through, and passed about eleven inches into the oak and then glanced against a massive bolt, which turned it up at a right angle to its former course, where it remained buried in the framing between the plates in the inside of the ship. The second shot not only went through the wooden side of the ribs of the ship, shearing off and smashing the iron knee, and covering the maindeck with splinters of wood and iron. The shot, when found, was so hot that no one could touch it. It scarcely showed any sign of damage, beyond being compressed to about an inch shorter, and consequently increased in its diameter at the head, by about half an inch; the other shots produced similar effects. It was noticed that at the instant of concussion between this shot and the vessels side, a broad sheet of intensely bright flame was emitted, almost as if a gun had been fired from the Trusty in reply.

The Duke of Somerset expressed himself completely satisfied with the result of the experiments which certainly were conclusive, as far as the Trusty is concerned. The experiments were made at 200 yards' range.

LORD LYNDHURST—THE PAPER DUTY.—Lord Lyndhurst's speech is an event in constitutional history. Gravely eloquent, minutely accurate, magnificently dignified, it has for ever set at rest the great question of money bills. And what a superb way of celebrating one's eighty-eighth birthday! Our penny contemporaries who had paraded their historical knowledge to show that the Lords had never thought of rejecting a money bill at any period since the Revolution must feel rather small at the array of precedents which the noble and learned lord had accumulated. Let us hope they will learn for the future, when they have a matter of business—a mere rallying round the shop—to accomplish, to avoid straying into the dangerous regions of facts and dates.—*Literary Gazette.*

PROLIFIC BEES IN MAY.—Two swarms of bees came off this month from one parent hive in the gardens of Barmeen, Rathmines; the first swarm on the 16th inst., and the second on the 27th. A third swarm is also expected before the end of the month from the same stock.

OLD MAIDS.—Many of the satirical aspersions cast upon old maids tell more to their credit than is generally imagined. Is a woman remarkably neat in her person, "she will certainly die an old maid." Is she frugal in her expenses, and exact in her domestic concerns, "she is cut out for an old maid." And if she is kind and humane to the animals about her, nothing can save her from the appellation of "old maid." In short, we have always found that neatness, modesty, economy, and humanity are the never-failing characteristics of an "old maid."

THE MOORS.—The breeding season of the grouse in this locality is exceedingly favourable in every respect. The coveys are large in number and remarkably strong, affording promise of excellent sport for crack shots on the 12th. In the neighbouring parts of Ayrshire, we believe there has been some mortality among the grouse consequent upon the effects of the severe winter, but this will not affect the sport of the ensuing season to any appreciable extent. Hares are plentiful in the low lands hereabouts, and there is a good appearance of partridges.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

BIRTHS.

Gordon—On the 25th instant, at 24, Herbert-place, Dublin, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 75th Regiment, of a daughter.

Beale—May 26, at Woodville, Upper Leeson-street, the wife of George Beale, Esq., of a daughter.

Pool—May 24, at 42, Rutland-gate, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Pool, of a daughter.

Walker—May 22, at 13, East Cliff, Dover, the wife of Captain Edmund Walker, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lundy and Cherry—At St. Luke's, on the 24th instant, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, assisted by the Rev. Robert [illegible], Edward Louis Lundy, Assistant-Surgeon H.M.'s 84th Regiment, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of George Wills Cherry, of [illegible] Villa, Cork.

Storey and Edgar—On the 26th instant, in St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Charles Stanford, D.D. the Rev. Wilson J. Storey, Wesleyan Minister, to Frances, youngest daughter of Edward [illegible], Esq., late of Buncrana.

DEATHS.

Cannon—May 18, at Letterkenny, Patrick Cannon, Esq., M.D.

Eccles—May 26, at his residence, 41, Eccles-street, Cuthbert Eccles, Esq., aged 64 years.

Elrington—May 27, at the Rectory, Templeshambo, the Rev. Henry P. Elrington, D.D., Precentor of Ferns.

M'Entry—May 26, at Lower Gloucester-street, aged 28, Kate, the beloved wife of Edmund M'Entry, Esq.

Magill—May 27, Susan Magill, the wife of Mr. George Magill, at her residence, Wellington, 7, Caltenwood-avenue. Her remains will be removed on Wednesday morning, at nine o'clock, to Mount Jerome Cemetery. [Friends will please accept this intimation.]

Murray—May 22, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Murray, Bart., late of the 2nd Fusilier Guards, aged 67.

Todd—April 10, at Umballah, India, Mark Stanley Todd, Esq., Surgeon to her Majesty's 27th Regiment serving in India, second son of the late Surgeon Todd, of this city.

Williams—May 22, at Killiney, the residence of her son, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Williams, aged 67.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, MAY 28.—ARRIVED—Helen, Caen, [illegible]; Saltash, Dantzic, timber; Cloud, St. Michael's, [illegible]; Alexandre Marie, [illegible], wheat and malt; North Ash, Ardrossan, iron; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Duke of Cornwall, London, goods; Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; and eight coal vessels. SAILED—Sea Nymph, Holyhead, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, Belfast, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Jeune, Donegal, [illegible]; Hopla, Liverpool, provisions; Mary Sweet, Cardiff, port.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—MAY 29.

Morning Tide, 5-30. Evening Tide, 6-5.

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